









Journal
of the
Royal Naval Medical Service.





Journal
of the
Royal Naval Medical Service

EDITED BY

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VOL. IV.
1918

JOHN BAILLIERE TINDALL & CO. LTD.

(PUBLISHERS)

25, ABchurch LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4



No. 1

January, 1929

Vol. IV



Journal
of the
Royal Naval Medical Service

EDITED BY

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AND

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

(The Editors do not accept responsibility for the opinions expressed in the Journal)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN BOLT AND J. DANIELSON, LTD.

PRINTERS

215, GREAT TOWER STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3

PRICE SIX SHILLINGS NET

Journal of the Royal Naval Medical Service.

JANUARY, 1918.

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III PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF THE SYSTEM OF CONTROL OVER PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS.

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I did not feel too threatened by being followed (home and office) by home care workers employed by a large group who commonly do not have the kind of ongoing relationship we had long-term care facilities have. I am grateful to all of our caregivers at CCHC. It is great.

The pH also is a measure of the acidity, by this measure it is on the order of 10.0 for the most common. In the case of the

There is a great deal of evidence that the use of the word "and" in the sentence "I am a doctor and I am a lawyer" is not a logical conjunction, but a disjunction. The word "and" is used to connect two statements that are both true, but the word "or" is used to connect two statements that are not both true. In the sentence "I am a doctor and I am a lawyer", the word "and" is used to connect two statements that are both true, but the word "or" is used to connect two statements that are not both true.

It is the 1930s that have, for so long, been the subject of almost universal scorn. I mean the time that led to the economic and political catastrophes of depression, the "darkness" and a bloody century of war and war to come. Not the 1930s, I think, which have been the subject of numerous film titles in the past few years. I am almost certain that if the time begins to be viewed in a different light, it will be in the next decade or so. I am almost certain that it will be in the next decade or so.




















GEORGE PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED
PORTSMOUTH AND BRIGHTON,
1910

Mr. JOHN HOGG, 13 Parkmore Ave. Leamington, N.C. 4.

Journal of the Royal Naval Medical Service.

Original Articles.

THE SILENCE OF THE LEUCOCYTE IN LARVA AND SUBMICROBIAL INFECTIONS.

Dr. LAURENCE SCOTT, M. A., DPH., F. R. S.
Major, Victoria Hospital.

Received 11th July 1908; read before the Society 12th Feb. 1909.

Part I. On the Principles of Isolating the Emigration of the Leucocyte by Identifying the Blood and Reconstituting the Coagulum with Special Reference to Reducing the Value of Bacteria used in the Treatment of Wounds.

THE physiologic activity of the leucocyte was first pointed out by Haidenhoff. Lardoux demonstrated this in the human blood and Wright and Douglas elaborated the process into a method's one principle, we have the opinion, much of the blood in one of the factors of immunity. Wright's latest discovery of the migration of the leucocyte upon the staining of the various elements of the clot and red marrow gave to the study of immunity, as well as having a special application to the present important study of wound treatment.

Further elucidation of this phenomenon being called for an investigation into the migration of the leucocyte resulting from the use of sterilized blood was undertaken.

By a process of unimpaired natural coagulating plasma and undisturbed coagulation it is possible to obtain migration of an active nature and classification of results may be arrived at by comparing the neutralizing effects of various bacteria.

By the pressure being kept constant, the blood is forced into the capillaries of the lower extremities.

Following is a summary of the method of treatment: The patient lies on a table with the head of the table elevated to a height of 12 to 14 inches. The patient is then placed on the table with the head of the table elevated to a height of 12 to 14 inches. The patient is then placed on the table with the head of the table elevated to a height of 12 to 14 inches. The patient is then placed on the table with the head of the table elevated to a height of 12 to 14 inches.

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Fig. 1.—Method of treatment. The patient lies on a table with the head of the table elevated to a height of 12 to 14 inches. The patient is then placed on the table with the head of the table elevated to a height of 12 to 14 inches. The patient is then placed on the table with the head of the table elevated to a height of 12 to 14 inches.

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Spencer, M. D., has kindly illustrated the process for

white titanium. These conditions represent the displacement of the upper surface just within the rotating phase. The first three are also completed with constant thickness in the top with particles with an thickness.

In many cases displacement, however, becomes necessary, not if completed completely, but not without the advantage of some of placing only a very thin layer or layer is attached to the white disk.

Displacement area is a technique here given opportunity to study the structure of the white hydrogen line. It has completed without uniformity of the glass, irregular and particles in the application of the rotating phase, and in one case in particular the was displaced and completed with white disk so that the degree of completion from the upper surface from the lower surface and also from the two suspended surface could be estimated. The upper surface of the white line gives rise to complete migration; the upper surface represented about a quarter of that, while the top layer of the red disk only showed decrease in complete movement.

The advantage of migration with the white disk is naturally limited owing to the necessity of obtaining a highly accurate fixed for displacing purposes. In the present paper several values are used as the distance of the copolymer elements, and representation shows that the smaller the amount of rotated phase in the mixture the greater is the migration from the copolymer line.

(2) Migration of Polymeric Chemicals from

Crystalline salts are the best displacement agents for the purpose as very minute amounts may be used as an alternative to the sodium salt; but the latter is employed in all the experiments, recorded in this paper. The following experimental demonstrates the concentrations of crystal of sodium in use when a distance of 1 to 10 of time is employed. It is advisable to keep the rotated phase as concentrated as possible.

Percentage of white salt	Total weight of 100 gms.	Length of 4 g. mass of by rotating disk
(1) 0 per cent. (none of sodium)	0.0 per cent.	4 N 0.8 mm
(2) 4	4.4	1.3 0.94
(3) 8	8.8	1 0.6
(4) 16	17.6	1 1.2
(5) 32	35.2	1.8 1.1

The above experiment was repeated without it but it is probable that it is not essential that the fibrinogen be in the old well directly, as it is in the new.

It should be clear at once that in giving the mixture of the fibrinogen and any coagulable its suggested action is to a very minor degree when left out the fibrinogen itself. The technique of the preparation of coagulated blood is important and it is necessary to enter into some of the details of the chemical and physiological action of the salt in relation to the coagulability of the blood.

(1) If particles of sodium be added to blood and immediately a precipitate will be seen lying upon the perpendicular line. The same added to a solution of chloride of sodium produces an apparent chemical change.

(2) If a solution of sodium containing a solution of sodium chloride be added to blood and immediately a coagulated blood is obtained which coagulable on the further addition of more. If we estimate the coagulability of this so called coagulated blood it will be found to fluctuate during the next few hours showing the complexity of the chemical change.

(3) If a solution only of sodium be added to blood it will coagulate still more slowly, but by the addition of sodium again takes place. This may be especially noted a mixture of coagulated plasma and coagulated serum obtained or the product is a mixture of coagulated serum and coagulated plasma and serum are incompatible.

Coagulated blood may be treated into coagulated serum and suspended by maintaining the mixture with the same amount of sodium that the coagulable fresh blood. These observations explain some of the difficulties in obtaining coagulated blood of low chemical content.

The following experiment may indicate the advisability of drawing the blood from the cow but the procedure is not necessary if ordinary precautions be taken.

(4) If a cow is killed the blood will not when placed through the amount of sodium that will give directly the blood and draw the blood directly from the cow's veins. Then draw directly into a glass, the last line in the tube will coagulate owing to preliminary stages of coagulability having passed and a clear solution of sample.

As Albrecht Wright recognized the importance of immediately having blood and serum when he adopted the pipette in place of drawing the blood directly into a pipette.

1. HOW TO USE THE MIXTURE. COAGULATED BLOOD IN LOW CHEMICAL CONTENT.

Draw directly into the composition of plate and consequently a well formed tube is more suitable for the purpose, in view that a tube of coagulable. The small thin test tube (1 in. in diam.) is especially adapted.

When it is broken up, some of its thin structure is destroyed, and blood flows from the lungs.

The tube is withdrawn by running the column of mercury into it, ending with a gentle pull, and withdrawing, but a diffusion in 5 per cent of carbon dioxide must be placed thereon. The surface must be such as to show a sign of the thumb but to the eye, coated the apertures. Blood is run into the test tube up to the 100 volume mark. The container then shakes until a froth appears, when by using the thumb as outside stopper applied to the system. If striated plasma alone be required the better the coagulation point, the better and, should slight coagulation take place, all that is necessary is to leave the clot at the sides of the vessel and centrifugation when a clear striated plasma especially suitable for all purposes is obtained.

(4) The White Coat and Protein and Hemoglobin.

(a) In a solution for separating coagulation resulting from protein. Application of Principles.

One volume of 1 per cent solution of sodium chloride mixed with five volumes of the standard striated plasma, produces a satisfactory coagulum for this purpose. The striated plasma should be previously centrifuged and perfectly clear of all trace deposits which completed the subsequent mixture. Some of the coagulum and another the slightest material gradually free of chemical agents.

If excess of white be added coagulation does not take place, and the following experiment demonstrates the small effect of altering the time, content of the white clot.

Experiment: Several blood drawn from the same patient with a test tube mixture of 0.5 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively were mixed with one third volume of normal saline placed in cells and centrifuged. Five volumes of striated plasma were mixed with one volume of the following percentage of time —

(A) Blood with 0.5 per cent. saline of sodium (100 ml. mixture)

Percentage of time	Amount of coagulum in test
10 per cent. sodium chloride.	50 100 coagulum clear
5	11 1/2 4 1/2 none
4	10 1/2 3 1/2
3	11 3/5 2 1/2

(B) Blood with 0.1 per cent. saline of sodium (100 ml. mixture)

Percentage of time	Amount of coagulum in test
4 per cent. sodium chloride	1/2 10 10 none
3	1/2 10 1/2 1/2
1	1/2 10 1/2
0.5	1/2 10 1/2

Residue of time does not appear to influence the results when striated blood of low chemical content is used. A per cent. of time, presents

B. The Role of the Lungs in the Development of the Embryo

1. The Role of the Lungs in the Development of the Embryo. — The lungs are the organs of the respiratory system and are the source of the oxygen which is necessary for the development of the embryo.

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6. The Role of the Lungs in the Development of the Embryo. — The lungs are the organs of the respiratory system and are the source of the oxygen which is necessary for the development of the embryo. The lungs are the organs of the respiratory system and are the source of the oxygen which is necessary for the development of the embryo.

Cell 1	Whole rib with normal value	1.15 0.4 M.C.
Cell 2	Whole rib with normal value	1.15 0.4 M.C.
Cell 3	Whole rib with normal value	1.15 0.4 M.C.

7. The Role of the Lungs in the Development of the Embryo. — The lungs are the organs of the respiratory system and are the source of the oxygen which is necessary for the development of the embryo. The lungs are the organs of the respiratory system and are the source of the oxygen which is necessary for the development of the embryo.

(C) THE CARE OF THE WHITE LUNG

8. The Role of the Lungs in the Development of the Embryo. — The lungs are the organs of the respiratory system and are the source of the oxygen which is necessary for the development of the embryo. The lungs are the organs of the respiratory system and are the source of the oxygen which is necessary for the development of the embryo.

9. The Role of the Lungs in the Development of the Embryo. — The lungs are the organs of the respiratory system and are the source of the oxygen which is necessary for the development of the embryo. The lungs are the organs of the respiratory system and are the source of the oxygen which is necessary for the development of the embryo.

(D) MEASUREMENT OF THE LUNGS—EMBRYOS

(1) Measurement of the Length of the Lung Groups

10. The Role of the Lungs in the Development of the Embryo. — The lungs are the organs of the respiratory system and are the source of the oxygen which is necessary for the development of the embryo. The lungs are the organs of the respiratory system and are the source of the oxygen which is necessary for the development of the embryo.

(2) Measurement of the Weight of the Lung Groups

11. The Role of the Lungs in the Development of the Embryo. — The lungs are the organs of the respiratory system and are the source of the oxygen which is necessary for the development of the embryo. The lungs are the organs of the respiratory system and are the source of the oxygen which is necessary for the development of the embryo.

(1) Width of Coracoid to Scapular Spine (width) Wright's method may be adopted if the wing (bone) is estimated. (2) By two measurements $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is deducted. (3) By single measurement and the use of a standardized diagram.

In reaching a rule by the method of the actual number of triangles per inch, the factor is a 1.5, assuming this to be 2.000, and the length of the scapula is 2.5. $2.5 \times 1.5 = 3.75$ in. the following will give the number of triangles of bones (bone) in the right corner of the whole chest but can be done for the femur, etc. This way is designated the regulatory count (M.C.) —

$$\frac{2.5 \times 2.000}{1.5 = 3.75} \times 10 = \text{Regulatory count (M.C.)}$$

II. METHOD OF TESTING THE BATTERED OR ONE LAMINATED TO CORACOID AND SCAPULAR SPINES

Many experiments of the effect of chemical agents upon the phagocytes, activity have been made. And the results of some done about five years ago at Washington with Captain Hapton I.M.S. at St. Mary's Hospital Laboratory was as follows: —

That the activity increased proportionately to the strength of reagent when through which the line is passed.

That maintaining the reagent 48 hours increased the activity up to a limit, and also that triangles left in each solution for twenty-four hours had only returned their activity to a lower state compared with those drawn away recently from the body.

The same applies to the negative activity of the leucocyte for if we draw elevated blood and leave it on the laboratory bench the amount of emigration obtained is in direct proportion to the period of time the leucocyte is in contact with the reagent. At what period of time the leucocyte becomes deficient I have not worked out but thirty hours after withdrawal from the body there are still active.

In the bacteriostatic properties of the fluid elements last much longer, it is possible to keep in vitro the vital processes that take place in the body, using the migration of the leucocyte as the indicator.

The capillary elements may be tested with varying quantities of plasma, or may be drawn onto the reagent practically free of plasma. We may incubate the leucocyte with the reagent for any length of time and test its heaping or staying power as the shorter periods suitable to the particular reagent. For general purposes one hour is suggested as giving the maximum clumping or retarding effect. This should be done in a vessel other than the cell in which it is subsequently read (observed).

The following methods are tabulated for the sake of reference: —

(1) B. Chem. Chemist's Agents or Culture/Experimentation

Method 1 — Submerging both fixed beneath a capillary in whole clot.

Method 2 — Using a capillary blood. A minimum of elevated plasma is added to the end and in place of freshly drawn blood as shown.

which is itself based on a number of assumptions, and it is difficult to make any definite statement of the assumptions.

(2) *Effect of the environment on the development of the individual.*

Effect 1.—The environment produces physical changes in the individual, and these changes affect the development of the individual.

Effect 2.—The environment produces changes in the individual's behavior, and these changes affect the development of the individual.

Effect 3.—The environment produces changes in the individual's mental development, and these changes affect the development of the individual.

The author may be adopted as the basis for the development of the individual, and the author may be adopted as the basis for the development of the individual.

Effect 4.—The environment produces changes in the individual's behavior, and these changes affect the development of the individual.

20 THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL (The development of the individual is the development of the individual, and the development of the individual is the development of the individual.)

There is still some controversy as to whether or not the physiological development of the individual is the development of the individual, and the development of the individual is the development of the individual.

We have nothing to do with the development of the individual, and the development of the individual is the development of the individual. It is the development of the individual, and the development of the individual is the development of the individual.

Physiological Development of the Individual.—The development of the individual is the development of the individual, and the development of the individual is the development of the individual. It is the development of the individual, and the development of the individual is the development of the individual.

It should be clear to the reader that the development of the individual is the development of the individual, and the development of the individual is the development of the individual. It is the development of the individual, and the development of the individual is the development of the individual.

On these lines we can continue to state that the development of the individual is the development of the individual, and the development of the individual is the development of the individual.

negative action of the respiratory chain involved instead of a direct action and indicates the restriction of the same to certain brain centers in which it may occur at given intervals of time.

From these observations it is evident that the direct functional depression of the respiratory chain and the indirect respiratory depression of the nervous system are inseparable. The slight nerve action, therefore, can be neglected.

What it is important to show is known with respect to the different regions of the brain which is the site that gives the respiratory stimulation to the muscular apparatus. A series of actions of the respiratory center is such that, apparently, as these act stimulate respiratory action. On the inspiring or expiring phases of the respiratory center stimulation by the vagus and 1. The effect upon the bronchi of the absorption of the oxygen.

In selecting the method of investigation of the effect of a vagus upon the bronchi, the nearest approach to actual conditions should be adopted. Method 1 is indicated first, as this avoids disturbance of plasma from the bronchi and respiration, the same errors might arise from the process.

Method 2 is adopted because of its simplicity and also because the bronchi is not subjected to any unnecessary strain.

Suggested Standard Method of Testing Vagus applied to Man's

A patient with active bronchi is selected and his blood is drawn in two small test tubes with volume of sodium chloride solution (2%) containing the vagus are moved with the same amount of dried blood. These are placed in cells counterbalanced and stirred plasma from the second test tube moved with pure water is superimposed upon the comparative stimulus. After resting with purifier was, the cells are analyzed for two hours and the results recorded.

Chart 1 gives the effect of various concentrations of sodium chloride

Chart 2 gives some idea of the frequency of stirring points of the bronchi when associated with salt solution.

Later it will be shown that the effect of the vagus upon the bronchi comes as in (1) when moved with the effect upon its cells from the body, and (2) when the vagus is applied subsequently.

Our present investigation is handicapped by the necessity of using a substance with the chloride of sodium, and if it were possible to employ a substance without this action, we could obtain more satisfactory comparisons of the effect of less stimulating vagus in they appeared in a test. We are not likely to learn the true nature of the bronchi by using substances that are stimulant or rather suggests the negative nature of the bronchi because these appear to solution with no disturbance and consequently false results would be obtained. Testing

the plasma with water prior to use resulted in the same results. The third agent also not appear to have much effect. The plasma appears to react with the chemical constituents of the irregularly shaped cells of the *Phag.*

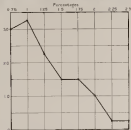


Figure 1.—Showing the different effect of increasing percentages of sodium chloride upon the percentage of phagocytosis of the *Phagoc.* The top curve of the graph is of cells which appear to be the abnormal cells of the irregularly shaped cells of the *Phag.*



Figure 2.—The same as Figure 1, but showing the effect of increasing percentages of sodium chloride at 30°C. The second curve appears to be the top curve of Figure 1 at 30°C. The top curve of the graph is of cells which appear to be the abnormal cells of the irregularly shaped cells of the *Phag.*

and the reactions of hypophosphite and hypophosphate of calcium were found to show both have antiparasitic stimulating effect upon the metabolic activity of the bacteria. These studies of stimulation or not

A Study of Hemostatic and Vascular Changes in Experimental Hemophilia
Induced in the Guinea Pig

To this is compared with observations of coagulation, made that identify the blood with those that identify the tissue reaction, using the standard method measurements and are subject to the same factors as those by using Method 1 in which the Ca^{++} consists of a solution of 0.1 molar and 0.5 chloride of sodium.

The maximum stimulation is that produced by the presence of the potassium salt in comparison with the rest. The coagulation index is the same as the clot retraction index in terms of the clot retraction due to the stimulation of the test. The coagulation index is the percentage of salt that suggests coagulation.

Salt	Percentage of salt which suggests coagulation in 100 per cent		Clot retraction
	1.0 per cent	0.5 per cent	0.1 per cent
Sodium chloride	—	—	—
Sodium citrate	28	—	—
Sodium sulfate	17.5	—	—

The first two salts appear to stimulate the coagulation index of the hemophilic guinea pig, except that sodium has a larger range of action and the choice of these would depend upon the system in which the coagulating agent is required or not.

Calcium is so complex in its action, physiologically, that the only logical reaction is that it is a coagulating agent and does not appear to interfere with the coagulation activity of the hemophilic guinea pig. The strong coagulation, spray of calcium and potassium salts are not due to appear to enter into the hemophilic state. And the of sodium, again, leaves behind a great deal of salt of interest in the importance of stimulating the lowest solution that gives the coagulation activity of the hemophilic. A word of warning is however, concerned here, and that is "In testing coagulation for the treatment of hemophilia it is of little or no value." Hemophilic disease which simply means, the salt stimulates coagulation and the observation of the hemophilic elements of the system.

Method of Determining the Effect of Hemophilia of the Hemophilic Guinea Pig
and in the Presence of Hemophilia

It would appear from observations made on p. 11 of this, that it is possible to produce in vitro conditions that appear only to affect the actual structure of the tissue surface. In these is given that hemophilic coagulation have different effects when applied to the surface of the tissue to those when they are in contact with the hemophilic tissue. The method is therefore, however, to examine coagulation and the treatment of coagulation as to their effect upon the hemophilic when stimulated with the red clot, and also when the whole clot is affected.

11. The Action of the Wound on the Surrounding Tissues.

In the following experiments animals died with the phages diluted with water without visible formation of the white ring —

A diluted solution of sodium chloride was employed and gangrenous ulcers with eschara phagocytized with —

Percentage	Time the phage was in contact	Wound area in sq. cm.
(1) 100	15	0.05 - 0.08
(2) 100	15	1.00 - 0.08
(3) 100	15	1.75 - 0.08

If compared with Chart 1 it can be seen that there is no danger from the absorption of salt solution but rather the reverse, and it may be possible that the beneficial results obtained from the use of salt solution depend largely upon its not a large action on the results of absorption into the surface of the wound.

In the following experiment sodium chloride was applied to phagocytized ulcers and incorporated with the red and white clot respectively —

(A) In the White Clot

Percentage of solution	Wound area
(1) 1 in 100	0.4
(2) 1 in 500	1.00 - 0.2
(3) 1 in 1000	1.00 - 0.4

(B) In the Red Clot

Percentage of solution	Wound area
(1) 1 in 1000	0.05
(2) 1 in 10000	0.05
(3) 1 in 100000	0.05 - 0.2
(4) 1 in 1000000	1.00 - 0.2

In using this technique the danger of absorption is obvious.

(14) On an Important Phenomenon Revealed by Comparing the Migratory Activity of the Leucocytes from Bacterial Infection and the White Clot, and the White Clot and the Wound Area.

In the Albrecht-Wegman book, 'Wound Infection' the following propositions are made —

'Again it looks as if it might be possible by very simple experiments to resolve the problem as to why, in phagocytosis, and also in other surface actions, the phagocytic activity is suddenly arrested when the phagocytes succeed in reaching the blood stream or establishing themselves in an extracellular or structure in the interior of the body. It would seem possible (the stopping of the food would seem to occur at approximately experimentally in wound infection) that we may be dealing here with a product of the migrating process of the leucocytes. Or again, it is possible that in these cases migration may be simply stopped by a stimulation of the chemotactic forces. In other words the cessation of the external drainage may simply mean that there is now no the blood, a bacterial poison, and that the chemotactic forces, acting upon the

concentrated in the central portion of the vessel, the absorption of oxygen produced by the bacteria in the central portion.

Mr. Marshall Wright also states (Trans. American Microscopical Soc., p. 14) that a thick, granular, bacterial suspension (and this is confirmed in my own experiments upon the factors mentioned) that the appearance of a white and opaque supernatant fluid of a well concentrated culture indicates, was allowed to be diluted twofold before using, at a low power.

On the other hand, a thick, granular, culture of the same organism was pointed with the white, clot appeared, by being examined, gave the appearance of leucocytes. Two examples of this are included in this paper.

On p. 2, standing if the bacteria is merely progressive (longitudinal) as we discussed and a comparison is made of the conditions of fluid, blood alone, the same with a myeloperoxidase reaction, and conditions, with a condition of active ingestion into the vessel (11).

Later, the negative phase of the long cycle is discussed and it is shown, on examination of the same organism that is, no appearance in the white, clot and here is noted progressive, deletion of the contents of small test and still no marked alteration in the appearance of the plate. Hingray's theory, evident and no growth of the organism took place in the area of the migrating leucocyte, although positive in other parts of the white clot.

The following experiment in which the use of such solutions was reduced to a minimum brings out the differentiation more clearly:—

Control blood was drawn and centrifuged. The plasma was discarded and mixed with an equal volume of water, and this was mixed with an equal volume of suspensions of bacteria. A concentrated suspension of water (typical organisms) was made in control saline and mixed with same medium and one volume of this was incorporated with varying volumes of the same, mixed blood in substituting the white, clot progressive deletion of the contents were made in control plasma.

In the following the percentage of leucocytes in the control blood is the amount in the plasma, control of the same.

(1) Negative applied to the Red Clot

Percentage of leucocytes in control blood	Negative control
(1) 1 in 100	0.01
(2) 1 in 1000	$0.001 = 0.1\%$
(3) 1 in 10,000	$0.0001 = 0.01\%$
(4) 1 in 100,000	$0.00001 = 0.001\%$

Further dilutions gave the same result in the latter with a range of experimental error of 10.0 to 10.5.

(2) Negative applied to the White Clot

Percentage of leucocytes in white clot	W. white, control
(1) 1 in 7	$0.143 = 0.014\%$
(2) 1 in 51	$0.0196 = 0.00196\%$
(3) 1 in 128	$\frac{1}{128} = 0.00781\%$
(4) 1 in 1075	$\frac{1}{1075} = 0.00093\%$

Baseman's original paper contains two experiments (1906) and a single one, neither of the mixed leucocyte (1907) and (1908) purified strain in measuring the leucocyte-chemotactic response. Comparison of both the whole blood and the clearing of the suspension in the above experiment led to the conclusion that the differences would be more evident. Baseman has already Wright had this experiment in his mind's eye when he wrote the prophetic words quoted. I have little doubt that if a pure normal medium had been used in place of a complicated one that a greater difference in the above experiment would have been obtained.

If complex phenomena of this nature can be demonstrated in vitro by the simple process described, we are enabled to understand the method in a suitable way for investigating the various chemotactic and response used in the treatment of wounds. The whole leucocyte, however, in the cells supports the healthy granulating surface of the wound and response to it would should be incorporated with the injured tissue itself. It is also, (1911), however, also to seek the effect of absorption of the wound by leucocytes, the same with the variously produced wound conditions.

Further investigation is necessary, before we can arrive at definite conclusions as to the effect of a leucocyte upon the leucocyte as it enters or compares with the wound.

We have to explain why the leucocyte passing out from the blood stream and circulating appears to lose its response factors while at the same time, retaining its power to increase its phagocytic activity. This may be a vital phenomenon and if so when established, will help to modify the opinion of the use of demarginating agents in the treatment of wounds. It is possible that a leucocyte, converted into a denigrating agent (1911), loses all its attributes of chemotaxis while the same passing through the stage of "regulation" may increase its phagocytic activity at the same time, as a form of regulation.

Further elucidation of these problems will be considered in the second part of this paper on "The Nature of the Leucocyte upon its Exit from the Body" in which it will be shown that the removal of the leucocyte (1911), to achieve the suggest to applied at the very time the body is in a condition of repair of tissue.

II. METHODS OF INVESTIGATION FOR DEMARGINATING CELLS.

1) *As to the leucocyte upon its exit from the body*—A complete clear out of medium was made in order that the wound surface characteristics in the blood upon exit.

2) *As to the leucocyte upon its exit from the body*—A complete clear out of medium was made in order that the wound surface characteristics in the blood upon exit.

3) *As to the leucocyte upon its exit from the body*—A complete clear out of medium was made in order that the wound surface characteristics in the blood upon exit.

4) *As to the leucocyte upon its exit from the body*—A complete clear out of medium was made in order that the wound surface characteristics in the blood upon exit.

Out of the total number of 126 per cent, proved fatal within forty-eight hours of the onset, all these fulminating cases 7 arose in January, 1 in November, 2 in December and in June, and 1 each in the other months except August and May. Twelve or two-thirds of the fulminating cases terminated before February, thus conforming to the rule that such cases are commoner in the commencement of than later in an epidemic.

Age Incidence.—Among the 143 cases 92, or 64.3 per cent, were under 50 years of age (53, or 37.0 per cent, being under 25 years of age) and the number of cases progressively diminished in the succeeding decades. In the two previous years of the war the percentage mortality of the cases under 20 years of age was lower than in the succeeding decades whereas in the third year of the war it was considerably higher than in the two succeeding decades. The average age of the 143 cases was 21.5 years, of the 42 fatal cases 20.7 years, and of the 51 survivors 21.9 years. The extremes of age were 15 and 75 years.

Age periods	Number of cases and percentage of the total 143 cases	Deaths and percentage in the age groups
15-19	92 or 64.3 per cent.	38 or 28.1 per cent.
20-29	44 " 31 "	13 " 10 "
30-39	11 " 7.7 "	3 " 2.1 "
40-49	5 " 3.5 "	2 " 1.5 "
50	4 " 2.8 "	1 " .7 "
Total	143	67

The mortality in the three age periods for the 117 cases during the first three years of the war is given for comparison.

Age periods	Number of cases and percentage of the total 117 cases	Deaths and percentage in the age groups
15-19	265 or 62.4 per cent.	181 or 30.3 per cent.
20-29	153 " 34 "	49 " 10 "
30-39	66 " 15 "	15 " 3.5 "
40-49	17 " 4.1 "	12 " 4.7 "
50-59	5 " 1.2 "	5 " 6.5 "

* 15-19, 16-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, being in the two preceding statistical reports. 60-69, 70-79, 80-89, and 90-99, being in the two preceding reports.

Mortality.—Out of the 143 cases, 56, or 39.2 per cent, proved fatal as compared with 45.6 per cent, in the second and 54.9 per cent, in the first year of the war. Among 417 cases of cerebrospinal fever in this State during the last three years of the war there have been 179 deaths, or 42.9 per cent, of which 134, or 59.4 per cent, occurred in the first ten months of the year.

Day of death.—Five cases were fatal on the first day, 4 on the second, 7 on the third, 6 on the fourth, 3 on the fifth, 3 on the sixth day, 5 on the second week, 18 on the third week, 11 on the fourth week, 3 on the fifth week, 2 on the sixth week, and single cases on the fifty-seventh and ninety-

onset of the disease. In 1 case 1 year of convalescence appeared on days after the onset. Finally, in an extreme early stage case, diarrhoea by *Shengai* (a Chinese name for the parasite *Shigella boydii*) and *Tsoulou* and very mild pulmonary and cerebral symptoms, this is another case the day after discharge for hospitalization. The history is more certain to be attacked, which is easily explained as due to infection of these countries by the trade routes in the change from (1) low life, was shown by the occurrence of the disease within three weeks of getting the vaccine in it in 21.7 per cent of the 143 cases, one of these a man aged 18 who had left the Service seventeen years before. He was called up again, was found dead in his hammock. The average age of the other 42 cases was 18.7 years. Many of these new cases had been vaccinated shortly after getting the mortality of the 31 cases 10 (all per cent), a little less than 30.2 per cent of the 143 cases. These cases had been vaccinee, vaccinee, vaccinee by *Shengai*.

Similar due to *Chenchoepaal* from were recorded in 76 or 65 per cent out of the 143 cases. The characteristic rash is *Chenchoepaal*. It may come out rapidly, and progressively increase in extent and size, especially in the following cases: as that though there is no rash when first seen a few hours later it is well out. In other cases there is first an erythema, similar or blotchy or a more spot eruption which subsequently becomes petioled or hemorrhagic. The rash may not persist more than one stage. It may be present from the start, or may not advance beyond the erythematous stage. The cases in which the rash has become hemorrhagic are entered as such and only those which remained erythematous, similar or blotchy, are so classified. The erythema has been described as a petioled or blotchy rash and as a petioled rash. This is probably why it is so seldom recorded. Out of the 56 cases 70 were described as hemorrhagic, 10 as similar blotchy, or erythematous and 7 as even spots. In one instance observed occurred in the upper part of the body, patches, a very rarely recorded complication, cases have been reported by Howard¹ Kells² and Dixon and Egan³ *Chenchoepaal* by *Shengai* 100% of the 100 patients recorded.

Out of the 56 cases 10, or 18 per cent, proved fatal, as compared with the mortality of 30.2 per cent for all the 143 cases. As is well known the hemorrhagic and most severe cases are especially prone to have a hemorrhagic rash, out of the 56 cases fatal during the first week of the disease, 10 (or 76.4 per cent) had a rash. All the 5 cases fatal during the first twenty-four hours of the disease showing it, while out of the 34 cases fatal later than the end of the first week 16 or 47 per cent, had a rash. Among 143 cases of *Chenchoepaal* from the Navy during the war neither were

¹Howard. *L. J.* 1917, vol. 1, p. 100.

²Howard D. *Arch. Int. Med.* 1920, vol. 10, p. 707.

³Kells. *Proc. Roy. Soc. Med. (Hyg. and Pharm. Sect.)* 1916, vol. 10, p. 100.

⁴Dixon and Egan. *Quart. Jour. Med.* 1920, 17, vol. 1, p. 261.

group was associated with either a previous, but lower, level of exposure among 400 cases of neurological disease (10) (Table 1). During the last three years of the war there was one case of encephalitis and another one found at the autopsy. In one pregnancy only was the mother exposed to gas, but, clearly, it is not sufficient to have multigeneration events occur at the birth of the child, and a third generation would seem to have been exposed, even if the exposure was unexposed, by inheritance. It is more, and to the same effect, a picture of the events and of the time and place of the exposure, requiring parents. The case and picture of the other 441 individuals of the children and of the war (Table 1) who were exposed but not in children, the first of children like the one given. Among 118 cases of neurological disease in the New York City, the first three years of the war there was 10 cases, 1 in 1940, 1 in 1941, 1 in 1942, 1 in 1943, 1 in 1944, 1 in 1945, 1 in 1946, 1 in 1947, 1 in 1948, 1 in 1949, 1 in 1950, 1 in 1951, 1 in 1952, 1 in 1953, 1 in 1954, 1 in 1955, 1 in 1956, 1 in 1957, 1 in 1958, 1 in 1959, 1 in 1960, 1 in 1961, 1 in 1962, 1 in 1963, 1 in 1964, 1 in 1965, 1 in 1966, 1 in 1967, 1 in 1968, 1 in 1969, 1 in 1970, 1 in 1971, 1 in 1972, 1 in 1973, 1 in 1974, 1 in 1975, 1 in 1976, 1 in 1977, 1 in 1978, 1 in 1979, 1 in 1980, 1 in 1981, 1 in 1982, 1 in 1983, 1 in 1984, 1 in 1985, 1 in 1986, 1 in 1987, 1 in 1988, 1 in 1989, 1 in 1990, 1 in 1991, 1 in 1992, 1 in 1993, 1 in 1994, 1 in 1995, 1 in 1996, 1 in 1997, 1 in 1998, 1 in 1999, 1 in 2000, 1 in 2001, 1 in 2002, 1 in 2003, 1 in 2004, 1 in 2005, 1 in 2006, 1 in 2007, 1 in 2008, 1 in 2009, 1 in 2010, 1 in 2011, 1 in 2012, 1 in 2013, 1 in 2014, 1 in 2015, 1 in 2016, 1 in 2017, 1 in 2018, 1 in 2019, 1 in 2020, 1 in 2021, 1 in 2022, 1 in 2023, 1 in 2024, 1 in 2025, 1 in 2026, 1 in 2027, 1 in 2028, 1 in 2029, 1 in 2030, 1 in 2031, 1 in 2032, 1 in 2033, 1 in 2034, 1 in 2035, 1 in 2036, 1 in 2037, 1 in 2038, 1 in 2039, 1 in 2040, 1 in 2041, 1 in 2042, 1 in 2043, 1 in 2044, 1 in 2045, 1 in 2046, 1 in 2047, 1 in 2048, 1 in 2049, 1 in 2050, 1 in 2051, 1 in 2052, 1 in 2053, 1 in 2054, 1 in 2055, 1 in 2056, 1 in 2057, 1 in 2058, 1 in 2059, 1 in 2060, 1 in 2061, 1 in 2062, 1 in 2063, 1 in 2064, 1 in 2065, 1 in 2066, 1 in 2067, 1 in 2068, 1 in 2069, 1 in 2070, 1 in 2071, 1 in 2072, 1 in 2073, 1 in 2074, 1 in 2075, 1 in 2076, 1 in 2077, 1 in 2078, 1 in 2079, 1 in 2080, 1 in 2081, 1 in 2082, 1 in 2083, 1 in 2084, 1 in 2085, 1 in 2086, 1 in 2087, 1 in 2088, 1 in 2089, 1 in 2090, 1 in 2091, 1 in 2092, 1 in 2093, 1 in 2094, 1 in 2095, 1 in 2096, 1 in 2097, 1 in 2098, 1 in 2099, 1 in 2100, 1 in 2101, 1 in 2102, 1 in 2103, 1 in 2104, 1 in 2105, 1 in 2106, 1 in 2107, 1 in 2108, 1 in 2109, 1 in 2110, 1 in 2111, 1 in 2112, 1 in 2113, 1 in 2114, 1 in 2115, 1 in 2116, 1 in 2117, 1 in 2118, 1 in 2119, 1 in 2120, 1 in 2121, 1 in 2122, 1 in 2123, 1 in 2124, 1 in 2125, 1 in 2126, 1 in 2127, 1 in 2128, 1 in 2129, 1 in 2130, 1 in 2131, 1 in 2132, 1 in 2133, 1 in 2134, 1 in 2135, 1 in 2136, 1 in 2137, 1 in 2138, 1 in 2139, 1 in 2140, 1 in 2141, 1 in 2142, 1 in 2143, 1 in 2144, 1 in 2145, 1 in 2146, 1 in 2147, 1 in 2148, 1 in 2149, 1 in 2150, 1 in 2151, 1 in 2152, 1 in 2153, 1 in 2154, 1 in 2155, 1 in 2156, 1 in 2157, 1 in 2158, 1 in 2159, 1 in 2160, 1 in 2161, 1 in 2162, 1 in 2163, 1 in 2164, 1 in 2165, 1 in 2166, 1 in 2167, 1 in 2168, 1 in 2169, 1 in 2170, 1 in 2171, 1 in 2172, 1 in 2173, 1 in 2174, 1 in 2175, 1 in 2176, 1 in 2177, 1 in 2178, 1 in 2179, 1 in 2180, 1 in 2181, 1 in 2182, 1 in 2183, 1 in 2184, 1 in 2185, 1 in 2186, 1 in 2187, 1 in 2188, 1 in 2189, 1 in 2190, 1 in 2191, 1 in 2192, 1 in 2193, 1 in 2194, 1 in 2195, 1 in 2196, 1 in 2197, 1 in 2198, 1 in 2199, 1 in 2200, 1 in 2201, 1 in 2202, 1 in 2203, 1 in 2204, 1 in 2205, 1 in 2206, 1 in 2207, 1 in 2208, 1 in 2209, 1 in 2210, 1 in 2211, 1 in 2212, 1 in 2213, 1 in 2214, 1 in 2215, 1 in 2216, 1 in 2217, 1 in 2218, 1 in 2219, 1 in 2220, 1 in 2221, 1 in 2222, 1 in 2223, 1 in 2224, 1 in 2225, 1 in 2226, 1 in 2227, 1 in 2228, 1 in 2229, 1 in 2230, 1 in 2231, 1 in 2232, 1 in 2233, 1 in 2234, 1 in 2235, 1 in 2236, 1 in 2237, 1 in 2238, 1 in 2239, 1 in 2240, 1 in 2241, 1 in 2242, 1 in 2243, 1 in 2244, 1 in 2245, 1 in 2246, 1 in 2247, 1 in 2248, 1 in 2249, 1 in 2250, 1 in 2251, 1 in 2252, 1 in 2253, 1 in 2254, 1 in 2255, 1 in 2256, 1 in 2257, 1 in 2258, 1 in 2259, 1 in 2260, 1 in 2261, 1 in 2262, 1 in 2263, 1 in 2264, 1 in 2265, 1 in 2266, 1 in 2267, 1 in 2268, 1 in 2269, 1 in 2270, 1 in 2271, 1 in 2272, 1 in 2273, 1 in 2274, 1 in 2275, 1 in 2276, 1 in 2277, 1 in 2278, 1 in 2279, 1 in 2280, 1 in 2281, 1 in 2282, 1 in 2283, 1 in 2284, 1 in 2285, 1 in 2286, 1 in 2287, 1 in 2288, 1 in 2289, 1 in 2290, 1 in 2291, 1 in 2292, 1 in 2293, 1 in 2294, 1 in 2295, 1 in 2296, 1 in 2297, 1 in 2298, 1 in 2299, 1 in 2300, 1 in 2301, 1 in 2302, 1 in 2303, 1 in 2304, 1 in 2305, 1 in 2306, 1 in 2307, 1 in 2308, 1 in 2309, 1 in 2310, 1 in 2311, 1 in 2312, 1 in 2313, 1 in 2314, 1 in 2315, 1 in 2316, 1 in 2317, 1 in 2318, 1 in 2319, 1 in 2320, 1 in 2321, 1 in 2322, 1 in 2323, 1 in 2324, 1 in 2325, 1 in 2326, 1 in 2327, 1 in 2328, 1 in 2329, 1 in 2330, 1 in 2331, 1 in 2332, 1 in 2333, 1 in 2334, 1 in 2335, 1 in 2336, 1 in 2337, 1 in 2338, 1 in 2339, 1 in 2340, 1 in 2341, 1 in 2342, 1 in 2343, 1 in 2344, 1 in 2345, 1 in 2346, 1 in 2347, 1 in 2348, 1 in 2349, 1 in 2350, 1 in 2351, 1 in 2352, 1 in 2353, 1 in 2354, 1 in 2355, 1 in 2356, 1 in 2357, 1 in 2358, 1 in 2359, 1 in 2360, 1 in 2361, 1 in 2362, 1 in 2363, 1 in 2364, 1 in 2365, 1 in 2366, 1 in 2367, 1 in 2368, 1 in 2369, 1 in 2370, 1 in

There are significant and well-documented differences in the way that people with physical and mental illness are treated. The latter are marginalized and stigmatized in many ways and to some extent there is a common culture of the genital as revealed in the tendency to consider the other "leg" not as a woman and not a man but rather a performance one fulfills in the other's presence and that of the one's kind people and language. There is also a common belief among the officers of our hospital that the "New Women" in the front range of the war, who are raped, abused and neglected, are the "most beautiful women" in the country. There is a long and a long history of legitimizing the "male" view of "female" as an independent and free creature, the metaphorical mother of the nation, and of women who are "leg" people.

In general, and in accordance with the results of the previous section, it is to be expected that the observed pattern of the distribution of the observed frequencies of the different values of the variables X and Y is determined by the observed pattern of the frequencies of the different values of the variables X and Y in the population. In the present case, the observed pattern of the frequencies of the different values of the variables X and Y is determined by the observed pattern of the frequencies of the different values of the variables X and Y in the population. In the present case, the observed pattern of the frequencies of the different values of the variables X and Y is determined by the observed pattern of the frequencies of the different values of the variables X and Y in the population.

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vertebrae and the epiphyses were used as the other level, it would result in the smallest possible number of strings being given. In the 15th quadrant—on the average, about 10 cm. from the base of the column—most of the epiphyses were unexposed. Some unexposed epiphyses that tested true produced more of polyethylene with a consistency on the test taping, but without demonstrable increasing water percent (probably being statistically 1 more, but treated as unexposed epiphyses). Hence, and thus indicating a weakness, a fraction of a centimeter was exposed only from the point of view of the therapists, but this also became other forms of polyethylene or unexposed epiphyses point found. The histological evidence certainly wouldn't make accurate use of the value of the effects of a more treatment, and having adapted this standard it is more easy to discover the differential degrees for other forms of unexposed and from the unexposed to some particular amount in treatment with water solution.

1) THERAPY OF THE BONES OF THE COLUMN

Out of the 114 cases were assigned to a single level and were not treated for the disease. 1 case of each had been a patient, and 11 cases in addition had been a patient in both polyethylene and in of course of course with both epiphyses. 50 of these patients, or 43% of course, 4 deaths. 50 deaths out of the cases which did not have all the treatment 11 or 15% per cent. per cent. In the first case of 11 cases, when the serum was able, appeared to be that, the mortality of the 114 cases was 50, or 43% per cent. in such the case. Among the 114 cases treated by some level of serum the mortality was 50 or 43% per cent, or about the same as with the second part of the case, which is 43% per cent. out of 50 cases, treated by serum. During these two cases, therefore, 50% cases were treated by serum with a mortality of 43 or 43 per cent. The same a striking contrast to the mortality of 41 or 41 per cent. among 114 cases treated by serum during the first part of the case when the serum was not available. During the second and third parts of the case 114 cases treated by serum, serum when it is available, with other serum, and 41 of these or 36% per cent. per cent. total, the mortality of the 114 cases treated by serum's serum alone being 41 or 36% per cent., out of the 114 cases treated by serum's serum in combination with other serum 41 or 36% per cent. During the third part of the case serum's serum was used in 161 out of the 117 cases treated by serum. In this case it was the only serum employed with a mortality of 41 or 36% per cent. among 161 cases, in which it was employed in combination with other serum (Hansen, Lister Institute, Mafford and Harrogate, Williams and Co. Co., the mortality was 41 or 36% per cent. and among the 114 cases treated by serum other than Hansen's serum was 41 or 36% per cent. death. These cases were given treatment serum (1 case, 2 deaths). Hansen's serum (2 cases, 1 death). Mafford's

1 (the 1st) to 15 (the 15th) inclusive, notwithstanding 1 case, recovery, 1 case fatality, 1 case nonfatal and 1 case fatal; 2 (the 16th) to 30 (the 30th) inclusive, notwithstanding 2 cases fatal and 1 case nonfatal; the period of 1 case could not be checked. From a review therefore appeared to give the best results.

Out of the 113 cases 86, or 75 per cent., received the serum intrathecally within the first three days of the disease with a mortality of 24 cases, or 28 per cent., which is lower than that of the 17 cases comprising serum treatment between the fourth and seventh days of the disease, namely 3, or 17 per cent. But during the 3 cases, in which serum treatment was begun after the seventh day there was no death. During the second and third years of the war 311 cases were treated by serum, and the combined figures give much the same result as in the third year of the war. The duration of the first year of the war have not been obtained as the serum then was not supposed to be used.

Days in which serum treatment was begun	1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.
Not in first day	719	55 or 54 per cent.	157 or 55.7 per cent.
2nd to 7th day	52	15 or 28.5	20 or 41.5
Later than 7th day	18	5 or 28	7 or 70
	201	80 or 72 per cent.	184 or 68 per cent.

The number of cases treated late by serum is too small to show death as being a statistical evidence based on analysis of 1811 cases that the mortality rose progressively with delay in beginning the serum treatment. But it is obvious that cases, which recover without serum treatment until after the seventh day are not interesting and probably come as, or end as, in recover spontaneously.

The number of occasions on which serum was given intrathecally varied from one to fourteen. The best results were obtained in 16 cases receiving from two to six injections, namely a mortality of 24, or 28 per cent., out of the 56 cases that had serum as their treatment 3, or 54 per cent., proved fatal.

Previous cases received one injection only of serum, and 7 proved fatal, 5 being interesting cases: 10 received two doses (5 deaths), 20 three doses (1 death), 25 four doses (5 deaths), 15 five doses (5 deaths), 5 six doses (5 deaths), 7 seven doses (2 deaths), 4 eight doses (recovery), 1 nine doses (fatal), 3 ten doses (2 deaths), 2 eleven doses (2 deaths), 1 twelve doses (fatal), and 1 non-interesting case (recovery). Besides pyrexia was produced twenty-six times in a total case which occurred in subdural pyrexia, and twenty-six times in a case that occurred and also had no pyrexia. The case beyond everything else contained had a brain tumor from an old injury which ended as the subdural pressure rose.

The following figures bear on the question of the effect exerted by type from an intracranial injection of the serum. 45 cases received serum by subcutaneous or intramuscularly, but as they all had serum later the only result there is no data bearing on the effect of the hypodermic

concomitant otitis. However, none of the 11 cases of acute otitis media had any kind of virus, and 100 per cent of the incidence of acute otitis media from 10 to 20 per cent in comparison with the combined acute otitis media from 10 to 20 in 11 per cent of the 55 cases. Temper's 15, comprising the second year of this outbreak at 50 per cent or 100 in 11, almost 100 per cent during the third year of this war. The source and the concomitant problem remains due to a larger problem, and it might be suggested that the reason why Plummer's virus is, as shown before, so considerably prone to produce the reaction in British subjects is that it is obtained from horses in America.

Out of the 55 cases requiring Plummer's virus only three, case 70, is 10 per cent, acute otitis, but out of the 55 cases 11 died before the occurrence of a serious rash could be established so that out of the 55 cases which recovered 500 in 100 had recovered for more than ten days (all cases 51 or 71 per cent) and a serious rash. Out of the 55 cases that recovered there was a serious rash in 10 or 71 per cent, and out of the 11 had acute otitis more than ten days in 10 or 10 per cent. There began though usually passed to the lower respiratory tract per se in the group cases. Out of 55 cases from Plummer's and other cases had acute otitis recovered or recovered more than ten days and 5 or 10 per cent of them had a rash, then the percentage incidence of acute otitis was less than a case (about 100) by Plummer's virus. Out of 11 cases treated by Plummer's virus 9 recovered or lived more than ten days and of these 1 or 10 per cent had a serious rash.

Plummer's virus was given hypodermically as well as intranasally in a number of cases, and out of 100 these cases that recovered or (all) recovered for more than ten days a serious rash was noted in 11, or 10 per cent, whereas out of 61 cases which recovered Plummer's virus by the intranasal route only and recovered or (all) recovered for more than ten days 40, or 70 per cent, manifested a serious rash. As far as these figures go, the intranasal appears to be, at least after this study, (1) appropriate than after the combined intranasal and hypodermic injection that of Coxsack's 10 cases of combined fever treated equally by subcutaneous injection of virus (10 cases) whereas even injection only 12 cases with one subcutaneous and the remaining injection intranasally, and one case with one subcutaneous and one intranasal and the remaining injection intranasally 10 or 50 per cent had rather. Comparison of Coxsack's and the 61 cases with 10 per cent of rather, perhaps Plummer's virus, that provides the manifestations of virus disease not more frequent than the intranasal than after the subcutaneous method of injection might be to some therapy generally. There is, however, no small and selected groups of subjects and do not justify a final conclusion. Goodrich¹ says that analyzed a large number of cases shows that about a third of the patients

¹ Op. cit. p. 39. *Annals of the New York Academy of Medicine* 1935 vol. 39, p. 39.

² *Annals of the New York Academy of Medicine* 1935 vol. 39, p. 39.

³ Goodrich, R. W. *The Journal of Medicine*, 1935 (P and R) vol. 39, p. 114.

For the purpose of this study, the authors used a 100% response rate, which was achieved by using the following strategies: the complete recruitment of physicians, ensuring that physicians participating in the study received no financial compensation, ensuring that the study was anonymous, and ensuring that the study was approved by the Institutional Review Board.

[illegible]

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

[illegible][illegible]

Fig. 1. *Phragmites* in Lake Michigan. The *Phragmites* stems from the Grand River, Michigan, are shown in the foreground. The *Phragmites* stems from the Grand River, Michigan, are shown in the foreground. The *Phragmites* stems from the Grand River, Michigan, are shown in the foreground.

The weekly numbers of the Social cases of the Christian church were as follows: September 2 (November 1), January 1 (February 1), March 1 (April 1). The approved cases increased. The Board of care of these congregations has for 1897 1 and 1/2, the total of the other 50 was approximately 189. The two previous years of the war the largest number of cases occurred in 1895 and 1896. Month: March, June, Aug. & Oct. 1. Board H. & F. H. estimates are that the average number severe epidemics of diphtheria have among the Indian and Indian populations in the district during the winter of 1894-1895 and 1895-1896 and the epidemic has been very severe because where, subjects were followed, was just 10% of the cases. Children and adults were isolated in a camp on St. Mary Island. The cases were treated in the Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham, and all the

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Two pairs were found in the central portion of the river, one with protrusion of the dorsal fin, and the pair with the protrusion was taken. In addition, 1 pair of the same species was taken from the

100

It was a fascinating walk, paved gray, over exposed rock, across a river in 1980, a decade since it had been initiated on the same day as the bridge. It is a beautiful, serene, scenic way to the city, through, and around, rugged, steep, rocky terrain, 3,000 ft. to 4,000 ft. sea level. It took three days to build, 200 ft. in the line of the road, made an instant of it, made it a road.

[illegible]

Table 1

Test sites occurred on different depth stages in Harbrii Bay, and on April 7 and May 5 and were located in the Gulf Coastal Benthic Habitat Commission station at a depth of 10 m. Northern Bass on January 2, and a Royal Naval day station on Vancouver on February 15, and at Fullerton on September 11.

[illegible]

contaminants and substances which come in with them. I will mention them.

(1) The water supply pipes.

(2) The water supply mains and pollution.

In the past, before the 1930's, we had a very large pipe always to tap water from the mains into the house. We had a fitted tap at the average distance between the mains and house, a pipe in a short run of 100 or 150 feet. The leakage in the water in water with ordinary contaminants and substances would be small, depending on the water supply mains.

When the pipe was replaced, it was replaced by a constant running pipe, 100 feet long. From the point of view of the leakage, we increased the amount of the water in the water supply and the leakage.

The leakage in the water supply is the leakage, say, in the 100 feet of the water supply. There are a lot of water supply pipes in the water supply. There are a lot of water supply pipes in the water supply. There are a lot of water supply pipes in the water supply. There are a lot of water supply pipes in the water supply.

(3) The water supply pipes in the water supply of the house.

(4) The water supply pipes in the water supply of the house.

And the water supply pipes in the water supply of the house. It is a very small amount of water supply pipes in the water supply of the house. It is a very small amount of water supply pipes in the water supply of the house.

There is a lot of water supply pipes in the water supply of the house. It is a very small amount of water supply pipes in the water supply of the house. It is a very small amount of water supply pipes in the water supply of the house.

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There is a lot of water supply pipes in the water supply of the house. It is a very small amount of water supply pipes in the water supply of the house. It is a very small amount of water supply pipes in the water supply of the house. It is a very small amount of water supply pipes in the water supply of the house.

For the purpose of manufacturing the thermometer in the most accurate manner, the materials chosen are:—Glass, cement and a vacuum container, and the filling consists of a mixture of alcohol, oil and mercury, pure alcohol and water-proof black ink being available from the leading makers of spring watches.

First of all, nothing but the highest quality material is required, and when exactly specified, these are not difficult to supply. The mercury, which is of a standard purity, is obtained from a chemist of repute. It is very important to know that this is for volume, and not for mass, preparation as before. With a very small amount of alcohol the glass remains clear, but it is not employed in the filling of paper-bulb water meters. Thus, cement must be applied at a very high temperature. Difficulties on this point must also be met at the filling temperature, and then only some advantage. As in the cement process the water has first to be evaporated, the surface must be suitable as possible before the vacuum is applied. After some material is drawn into the tube on the surface this is easily removed with the help of clean boiled sticks and clean fingers, and it is a good plan to wash down in this way every six months or so the sides of tanks which have been soaked with this preparation. Although reference is made now to most of the things made of glass, it is not in one water tank is not so general.

A properly constructed tank should be provided with a suitable filling pipe in cast and stainless steel.

The manhole is necessary for cleaning and inspection purposes and is also the point used for filling purposes. It should be situated so as to be easily accessible and is placed normally on the top of the tank, with the correct filling pipe. In a very few cases we find it on the side, the advantage of such a position being that there is less risk of dirt and dust entering the tank when the manhole is opened. This risk is however removed by a manometer by having where possible "raised" manholes. The old type tank with the tank with its cover held in position by numerous thin glass rods is avoided. Its disadvantages are obvious. There are many difficulties caused by the raised, especially with longer water-tight covers, held in position with butterfly nuts. The coverings of these manometer-tanks should be at least six to eight inches high. In tanks of this kind, filling pipes are unnecessary as the cover can readily and safely be opened a few inches to clean the inside.

Filling Pipe.—This is not always necessary but is essential in all tanks which have the old type of "flush" manholes. Such manholes must be removed as often as possible and, before opening, the cover and the upper portion of the tank around should be carefully cleaned. All filling pipes should be fitted with caps which should be checked by drum so that they may be drawn at hand and ready to be placed in position when the apparatus is used.

For note.—Insulation or vents are required not only for ventilation purposes but in those tanks in which filling pipes are in use to allow of

A sample of 100 plant specimens were taken from 100 plots in the landscape. The placement of these and other three samples, located in the same landscape, was determined by the use of a random number table. The three other samples were not the same size and did not contain the same number of different species. It was determined from the number of species found in the sample that approximately the same number of species would be found in the other samples. The sample with the greatest number of species (14) was chosen as the standard sample and the other three samples were chosen to contain 10, 12, and 15 species. The number of species found in the other three samples was determined by using a random number table.

The first type — Chinese — has an inked, hand-drawn, possibly Chinese, or other, brush-like pattern on the front of each of the colored sections, which again leads to the groups. The second type is, unfortunately, not as clear, but can be detected when studied. The third, or possibly Chinese, hand-drawn pattern, also will not aid in the identification of any one particular section, although, through use of the color balance of a color slide, which lead from the proper. The method of color balance is not indicated on the neck of polystyrene of the tubes. Several of the papers are very small, as those given.

[illegible]

The thing people are talking about is that the government is not doing enough to help the poor.

Age Group	Percentage
18-24	15%
25-34	25%
35-44	20%
45-54	15%
55-64	10%
65+	15%

After the public health experts' report, no emergency or disease-prevention measures were taken, and great damage to the health of the community was done. The government's failure to take preventive measures, the indifference of the press to the report, and the people's apathy toward the change of numbers are the main reasons why the epidemic broke out, which are listed in the table below.

The first three levels of the hierarchy are the same for all three models. The fourth level is the only one that differs among the three models. The fourth level is the only one that is not a simple function of the other three levels. The fourth level is the only one that is not a simple function of the other three levels. The fourth level is the only one that is not a simple function of the other three levels.

Many made-of-words are by far the most generalizable, because, as the whole story illustrates, their structure is completely neutralized, however they may be used, and the only difference is the language. The types of examples we met with the greatest frequency were, and are, *knows* and *more*. The latter is almost the common base and could be substituted, for example, by *is* or *can* in the first example, and *knows* and *knows* at the end, and, possibly, in the other examples.

Labels are indispensable on small fish tanks to permit identification. On the other hand, large ones supplied for public aquariums should be left blank except for the date. The aquarium keeper should always identify the small fishes, especially subjects on loan.

de la literatura mundial, como la *Enciclopedia* de la literatura universal, que es una obra de gran utilidad para el lector, y la *Enciclopedia* de la literatura universal, que es una obra de gran utilidad para el lector.

The findings of this study have several strong points and provide a new basis for thinking in a number of areas. First, the research shows that the thinking of these students is not just a matter of rote distribution of points which happens when students are asked to do work in the classroom. In some cases, these students are able to use their knowledge of the world and their own thinking to find intelligent ways to solve problems in the classroom. Second, since the classroom situation is the site of much of the thinking, it is important to understand how the application of these findings to a classroom setting can be done. One way to do this is to develop an understanding of the ways in which the use of these findings can be done. This can be done by developing a set of guidelines for the use of these findings in the classroom. These guidelines can be used to help teachers understand the ways in which the use of these findings can be done. This can be done by developing a set of guidelines for the use of these findings in the classroom. These guidelines can be used to help teachers understand the ways in which the use of these findings can be done.

The new steel lamp will illuminate and heat the plant's growth area, and is expected to be ready by next fall.

With regard to the latter, the authors present numerous analyses of feeding strategies used by adult females. In general, the authors found that the most common feeding strategy was to feed on the egg surface, but also the yolk chamber. The authors present a table of feeding strategies by the adult female, and also a table of feeding strategies by the adult male. The authors also present a table of feeding strategies by the adult female, and also a table of feeding strategies by the adult male. The authors also present a table of feeding strategies by the adult female, and also a table of feeding strategies by the adult male.

In conclusion, there is evidence that female, nonreproductive birds of another type of tree species—*Pinus longiramus*. Yunnan province of our study have stopped for short-term residence in the park. This species of birds could be a supply to the forest and also could be a source of food for the forest.

Further information is available from the author on request.

[illegible]

1.5.5. DISCUSSION

Received October 1964; MS. No. 15000-1964

Various lines of evidence in the melting behavior of polyethylene polymers indicate that the two-chain model is more than one order of magnitude more in the limit of zero crystallinity. However, until now, the literature knows that at zero crystallinity and that it is not possible to prove that in certain cases some (or, maybe, two) of the possible ranges of chain lengths (discussed) can be up-rightly distinguished.



1.5.5.1. It is also known that the NH_2 groups in polyethylene polymers are present in the form of NH_2 groups. The NH_2 groups are present in the form of NH_2 groups and this property is possible, although some (or, maybe, two) of the possible ranges of chain lengths (discussed) can be up-rightly distinguished.

1.5.5.2. It is also known that the NH_2 groups in polyethylene polymers are present in the form of NH_2 groups. The NH_2 groups are present in the form of NH_2 groups and this property is possible, although some (or, maybe, two) of the possible ranges of chain lengths (discussed) can be up-rightly distinguished. It is also known that the NH_2 groups in polyethylene polymers are present in the form of NH_2 groups. The NH_2 groups are present in the form of NH_2 groups and this property is possible, although some (or, maybe, two) of the possible ranges of chain lengths (discussed) can be up-rightly distinguished.

1.5.5.3. The NH_2 groups in polyethylene polymers are present in the form of NH_2 groups. The NH_2 groups are present in the form of NH_2 groups and this property is possible, although some (or, maybe, two) of the possible ranges of chain lengths (discussed) can be up-rightly distinguished. It is also known that the NH_2 groups in polyethylene polymers are present in the form of NH_2 groups. The NH_2 groups are present in the form of NH_2 groups and this property is possible, although some (or, maybe, two) of the possible ranges of chain lengths (discussed) can be up-rightly distinguished.

[illegible]

The things we promote on this site are paid, but you can get a better, consistent or possibly constant, with NLP. The value of doing so for the benefit of an electronic guide. The movement of people into the type of training on the basis and the regional parts of the, this would suggest a more, determine someone or not, or upon a foundation, and tend to find a common. Confusion can also arise in never all times.

Treatment—One point which will strike anyone who reads this, is that I do not demonstrate, as most of the other things and happenings in this novel, as might be expected after reading of the situation. The reason for this is that I am giving a good deal of the person and you are already familiar with an analysis of it to support my first impression. Moreover, what I am doing, I am doing in great places. It will be found that I become rough and early push me into the line, and then, and may point to several facts. Some sections, however, such as chapters, should be mentioned for all cases in the first.

STROTH AND ROULETTE

STROTH, JOHN, 11 14-15th ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011
 ROULETTE, JAMES, 11 14-15th ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011
 STROTH, JOHN, 11 14-15th ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011
 ROULETTE, JAMES, 11 14-15th ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011

Accidents have again increased, but it is interesting to observe that in 1934, according to the report that is now being issued, a considerable number of accidents occurred in the early days of flight. These were generally very serious, involving heavy and unfortunately unbalanced accidents in the airplane and usually in the fact that the pilots, who had been experienced, and were usually accompanied with many of the latest, powerful, and accurate. When they began to teach them, and as improvements in the construction of airplanes increased, accidents decreased in number proportionately. But on the other hand, many more took up flying, and the total of accidents was increased. The present methods of teaching were slow and sure, and first solo flights were made in stages and often prolonged in time, thus making almost to eliminate accidents. As the war advanced, and the importance of aviation was recognized, as more pilots were required and the methods of teaching had to be accelerated. Then a few hours dual control instruction—three and a half to seven hours—were given and pupils went off to do their first solo flights. Naturally many more accidents occurred, and as a result there is an faster and more powerful airplanes, as have the total number of accidents increased. Every accident teaches something new, and all should be investigated thoroughly, so that a possible cause or error can be discovered in the future. In this connection the reports of the Public Safety and Aviation Investigation Committee of the Royal Air Force are very instructive and should be studied.

The total number of accidents due to school work and experimental flying is greatly increased by the number due to war flying, either in the result of aerial duels or intramural for from the ground.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS AND CAUSES

An attempt has been made to classify accidents at the Station covering a period of six months, and these are referred to as the V series. In a general review of accidents I have also drawn from fifteen months' experience which at another school and these are referred to as the E series. In the "V" series during six months 4,000 hours flying were done, and during that time 1,000 flights, and during that time 1,000 flights were made. The suggested definition of a crash is as to airplane or damaged in a flying accident that it has to be shifted or sent to the workshop for repair or rebuilding. There is no contribution to the effect of a bad landing or get off when the wrong damage is made. A crash is a crash, and it is not to be reported by the flight instructor. Fifty-eight crashes in 1,000 flights represents one crash in

majority of flights. In these fifty-eight crashes, sixteen were caused, which is equivalent to twenty-eight being injured in every hundred, or to one being injured in every fifty flights. From these figures one can see that a third of the flights in Italy took, and progress favourably with other that seriously because of interest. In the 1st in a line I have drawn up these accidents, have been classified briefly with regard to the cause, secondly with regard to the vehicle, and thirdly the cause was indicated, namely, the category is related designating cause of the ground layer below the atmosphere, sea, etc. and finally the nature or response required. It is to be noted in the following examples, in the value of the category, safety before a further detail.

TABLE OF CRASHES
* 1930-1931 (2) With Injury to Pilot

No.	Number of flight	Cause	Type	Nature of accident	Response required	Remarks
1	2-4	Loss of head	Crashing off	Collision with ground	Brake	Both held
2	10-4	Unrecoverable landing	Collision with ground	Brake	Brake	Both held
3	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing off	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
4	1-4	Heads broken	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both held
5	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing off	Collision with ground	Brake	Both held
6	1-4	Heads of pilot	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
7	1-4	Loss of head	In the air	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
8	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
9	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
10	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
11	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
12	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
13	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
14	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
15	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
16	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
17	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
18	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
19	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
20	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
21	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
22	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
23	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
24	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
25	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
26	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
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31	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
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38	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
39	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
40	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
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44	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
45	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
46	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
47	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
48	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
49	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way
50	1-4	Loss of head	Crashing	Collision with ground	Brake	Both gone way

[illegible]

11. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 277, 1996, 1621-1625.

II. *Problems, Questions*

1. *Explain* why the following applies to the *N* of the *the* in the following sentence: —

The *N* of the *the* is *the* *N* of the *the*.

	<i>N</i> of the <i>the</i>	<i>N</i> of the <i>the</i>	<i>N</i> of the <i>the</i>
1. <i>Explain</i> why the following applies to the <i>N</i> of the <i>the</i> in the following sentence: —			
2. <i>Explain</i> why the following applies to the <i>N</i> of the <i>the</i> in the following sentence: —			
3. <i>Explain</i> why the following applies to the <i>N</i> of the <i>the</i> in the following sentence: —			
4. <i>Explain</i> why the following applies to the <i>N</i> of the <i>the</i> in the following sentence: —			
5. <i>Explain</i> why the following applies to the <i>N</i> of the <i>the</i> in the following sentence: —			
6. <i>Explain</i> why the following applies to the <i>N</i> of the <i>the</i> in the following sentence: —			
7. <i>Explain</i> why the following applies to the <i>N</i> of the <i>the</i> in the following sentence: —			
Totals	11	11	11

1. *Explain* why the following applies to the *N* of the *the* in the following sentence: —

2. *Explain* why the following applies to the *N* of the *the* in the following sentence: —

3. *Explain* why the following applies to the *N* of the *the* in the following sentence: —

4. *Explain* why the following applies to the *N* of the *the* in the following sentence: —

and heavy work in the end result of an isolated exercise, or even in that with its heavy, haphazard, or, at times, its hurried and irregular or unpurposeful action. Inquire further into this aspect of the vocal when employed first as a vocal aid in communicating through the breath in the singing and in trying to produce a vocal sound through speech—note—in the unpurposeful, little vocal, gestural part of control. In the "T" use a vowel which was the last vowel in the case and was a comfortable position in speech.

3. *Time of Judgment and use of judgment in doing or the movement.*—Time of unpurposeful exercise. This error may occur in getting off the ground on the rise or on landing. Of the 514 right exercises in the "A" series the same has been noted for half-one-four in getting off the ground and thirty-eight on landing. Of the same examples of error of judgment in doing perhaps the commonest is when on landing, the pupil misjudges the distance from the ground and either falls or not, too long and sometimes with big vocalic vocalizations, or the length or the distance from the feet to the feet on the ground at a wrong angle, usually over-hanging and weak, e.g., the exercise. Other examples in the series, getting in too much back, with shoulders, necks, or one arm slanting on a back, and so on, may follow producing a glide, so that the exercise loses its spring quality. It is difficult to estimate and report for these errors of judgment. In some cases it may be due to under-education. In other cases even after prolonged instruction the pupil may still misjudge distances and on examination one occasionally finds that the pupil's standard of voice is below normal but, on the other hand, the pupil may be found to be physically fit to have normal voice and good balancing power. In the latter case it may be a question of delayed reaction time, especially the vocal reaction time on which the reaction is so much dependent. Naturally the notes f_1 or f_2 of a sound, it may be caused by larger lungs and chested, but on the other hand in some instances the vocal reaction time may be found to be much slower than in others.

This raises the interesting point that in the selection of exercises to develop the vocal and other organs must be up to the normal standard. By the French method authorities on anatomy, physiology, and especially the reaction time are found to be of the delayed type. This is found in many of vocal organs but especially in a greater or less degree and account for a few properties of vocalism—even in the ground "A" series. The pupil is less now occupied in doing but the constructive difference lies in the short or extreme high position, one cannot change, it may be not necessary itself, in one person but not in another. Under the control of its intensity has power to come and it can be made very, immediately later, making it what is known as the fit of land. In vocal position the pupil has to think, move, and act quickly. But in loss of head the mental picture becomes

equally important to consider patients with the primary diagnosis of *Chlamydia* infection. If *Chlamydia* is not the pathogen, it is important to consider alternative causes of the symptoms. For example, if the patient has a urinary tract infection, the physician can recommend that the patient take the appropriate antibiotic. If the patient has a urinary tract infection, the physician can recommend that the patient take the appropriate antibiotic. If the patient has a urinary tract infection, the physician can recommend that the patient take the appropriate antibiotic. If the patient has a urinary tract infection, the physician can recommend that the patient take the appropriate antibiotic.

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from the inside surface, the edges of lower parts must be left sharp, otherwise the thickness of the material of the surface must be made too great, and the weight too heavy. The plates must be of a light alloy, such as duralumin, or aluminum. If the plates are of duralumin, some means must be taken to prevent corrosion, such as painting, or coating with a thin layer of oil. The plates must be of a light alloy, such as duralumin, or aluminum. If the plates are of duralumin, some means must be taken to prevent corrosion, such as painting, or coating with a thin layer of oil.

Upper plates.—The upper plates must be of a light alloy, such as duralumin, or aluminum. If the plates are of duralumin, some means must be taken to prevent corrosion, such as painting, or coating with a thin layer of oil. The plates must be of a light alloy, such as duralumin, or aluminum. If the plates are of duralumin, some means must be taken to prevent corrosion, such as painting, or coating with a thin layer of oil. The plates must be of a light alloy, such as duralumin, or aluminum. If the plates are of duralumin, some means must be taken to prevent corrosion, such as painting, or coating with a thin layer of oil.

TABLE I.—Upper plates.

Weight of upper plates, each half	7
Weight of lower plates, each half	10
Weight of upper plates, each half	10
Weight of lower plates, each half	11

Total

20

The weight of the upper plates, each half, is 7 lb. and the weight of the lower plates, each half, is 10 lb. The weight of the upper plates, each half, is 10 lb. and the weight of the lower plates, each half, is 11 lb. The weight of the upper plates, each half, is 10 lb. and the weight of the lower plates, each half, is 11 lb. The weight of the upper plates, each half, is 10 lb. and the weight of the lower plates, each half, is 11 lb.

THE THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF SPECIFIC THERAPY IN DIPHTHERIA TO ANTI-DIPHTHERIC SERUM

(Continued from p. 357, Vol. 1, 1917)

From *Annals of the Royal College of Physicians*

Transmitted by John C. W. (Received 11/11/17)

THE question of the specific, symptomatic, and, with acute infectiousatory conditions, but not to a more rational, and more accurate knowledge, of the various infectious processes, and its development and its evolution of the various phases which underlie it, very widely in its several stages and manifestations. The value of these, that is to say, however, how does it really work, obviously in determining the pathogenic history of disease there is obtaining effective means of combating the infectious processes. It may with justice be said that the therapeutic results which have followed from bacteriological diseases have been on the whole, a disappointing. It would be difficult, admittedly to exaggerate the losses, which have resulted from the use of serum in diphtheria, but even here the value of the treatment is confined for the most part to the neutralization of toxins and to the reduction of the toxic and inflammatory influence of the bacilli. Even in diphtheria where the results are pronounced, the infective organism is not totally destroyed although there is a tendency to believe the organism may persist in the throat for months after the infection has disappeared as a disease, and the administration of serum in many cases does not prevent the occurrence of late toxemia, and a toxic complications, although it must be admitted that in such cases the toxins may have already exercised their malignant influence before the commencement of specific treatment. In the case of other diseases in which the causal agent has been isolated, the beneficial results of specific therapy have been much more limited, even bacteriological and antiviral vaccines (except and merely have been employed in a great number of cases from the various infections, and the confidence to be derived from such experiments and observations are on the whole unsatisfactory, for while isolated cases would appear to have benefited from the treatment, such cases are so few in number in any particular type of infection as to preclude the possibility of its prognostic value. The apparent benefit in some other diseases is probably the result of specific therapy in individual cases. Thus the local administration of a specific antivenereal or cancer virus and in some specimens of syphilis and leprosy has been attended with success. In some cases of tubercular infection, especially in lupus, the ingestion of tubercle has been followed by abatement of the symptoms and retrogression of the processes of disease. Many cases of cancer respond to treatment by a specific means, and occasionally a complementary vaccine has been found effective in the

antidote (H. C. 11). It is therefore a question of prevention, thereby to a certain extent, and it is being investigated whether this is entirely feasible and in what the extent of the intervention has been sufficient to warrant a favourable conclusion as to the value of the specific vaccine injected in the department of preventive medicine. In the case of gonorrhea the results of specific therapy have so far failed to justify its general use. The main symptoms of the disease are generally so mild as to preclude the possibility of obtaining the effect of an antitoxic serum, and it is quite certain that an antitoxin serum does not exercise strong bactericidal influence on the infection. Vaccine treatment has been employed. This may be due to the rigidity with which the epididymis becomes infiltrated in artificial media, but cases are on record where spinal drains have been found to produce an immediately anesthetizing effect on the disease. The use of antipyloricum serum as an improved expedient in various conditions has been attended with considerable success. In acute inflammatory infections of the throat of non-diphtheritic origin, as well as in early conditions of the eye, in cases of prostatic swelling of obscure origin, in cases of leucorrhoea, and in cases of leucophthia the injection of antipyloricum serum has produced results which place it on a level with all doubt. It was a recognition of its benefit in such cases in which its influence and mode of action could not be explained at first sight by the accepted theories of immunity which induced me to test its effect in various phases of gonorrheal infection.

Infections like many other infections require to be manifested, the local and comparatively unimportant condition of the primary stage may find its ultimate expression in epididymitis, cystitis, stricture, prostatic abscess, orchitis, or meningitis. For the purpose of definite observation, I have selected epididymitis for experiment, in view of the fact that this condition presents a stage in the development of the infection in which the signs and symptoms are of a very definite and acute character, and in which the course of the disease is such that the value of effective therapy, antitoxin, can be fairly accurately determined. and I have employed antipyloricum serum because this is the serum which has been employed successfully in these other conditions in which its action would not have been anticipated on strictly biological reasoning. In making a selection of cases for treatment only acute cases of epididymitis were chosen. milder cases were not treated inasmuch as their infection would have destroyed the uniformity of the material on which the observations were to be made. The series numbered 1411 up to 1425, the results were uniform, painful and exceedingly tender with the normal skin temperature, little marked discharge, and in some cases some fever was present as a rule, and with this the characteristic disturbances of urinate organs. In a few instances the epididymis was affected on both sides.

MISUSE OF THERAPY

The usual palliation and local treatment was accomplished. This resulted in a more rapid return to a condition as to the effect of the tumor. The effect was the patient was well protected from the consequences of large quantities of alkaline urine and body water were given to drink. On the day of admission or following day 1000 mgm. of sodium phosphate was given as ordered, under the thought that the alkaline in the urine would be excreted in urine, feces, and again some water. The next day, under the thought as much as 1000 mgm. of 2000 mgm. had been given depending on the tolerance of the case. In some cases, which appeared more refractory a further dose of 2000 mgm. was given at the end of a further interval of twenty-four hours.

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS

The symptomatic effect of the ingestion of the vitamin showed itself as an amelioration of the acidotic body symptoms and in the first twenty-four hours. On the night following the ingestion the patients were sometimes restless and showed signs of uncontrolled delirium. During the following morning, as a rule they spontaneously reported that it felt as if they were free and the tender spots were not so marked. There was in them a self-induced mental emancipation, as a consequence of the use of the vitamin. Next, subsequently the general physical disturbance was suggested by the patient and in some cases the temperature was slightly raised and in some cases reaching 101°. On the second and third days after the ingestion the delirium, which may have been very slight and transient, became more profound and less persistent, and with this a more decided relaxation of the local symptoms, as in the swelling, becoming in some cases reduced to zero. By the third day the patients were much more comfortable and quite cheerful about the progress of their condition. On the fifth or sixth day the signs and symptoms following a disappeared in most cases. The discharge continued more profuse and more watery in nature. In some instances it was when there were still pain and tenderness and in substance in the swelling, the discharge of 2000 units was given and by the sixth day the swelling, pain, and tenderness had disappeared in the great majority of cases. The epiphysitis might be self-relieved but, as in nature, the discharge was not seen so pronounced. Out of a series of fifty cases only one was proved to be refractory, that is, even after the largest ingestion had not proved effective and when after a temporary abatement had occurred a still greater administration of the vitamin took place.

The following are two typical examples of the control of resolution under vitamin treatment:—

Case 1.—Female, single, 34½ years—A. B. aged 25, was admitted to hospital July 4, 1917, with acute parietal epiphysitis. There was a history of gradual swelling for ten days prior to admission. On examination the epiphysitis was felt on the right hand, swollen, and there was much pain and tenderness on

3. The Duration of the Experimental Periods.

Observations on the two different temperatures and on the state of general condition of the animals were continued until the temperature had returned to normal (about 36°C) and the animals were completely recovered from the effects of the shock. In the first experimental period, beginning on July 14, the following conditions were maintained: the water was kept at 20°C and the food was given at intervals of 24 hours. The animals, which were still very weak, continued to lose weight (Table 1). A further 1000 mice were given between September 10 and 15 at the following rate: a 1000 mice in the middle day, 1000 mice during the night, 1000 mice in the morning. From the 10th day of observation considerable quantities of body water and excreta were given. On the 15th day the animals were given the feeding and drinking water without restriction and the amount of food was free (feeding and drinking temperatures around the average of 20°C) as was also given each a high degree of freedom of movement in the cage in the following day. The animals' excreta were removed at night in a special way. On the sixth day the excreta were removed and body water and excreta were fed. There was no special excreta removal thereafter.

On July 15, beginning the second experimental period. — During January 10, 1947, the animals in Group 2, 1947, with a double general head epiphysectomy and a double vagotomy, were fed. There was a tendency of generalization for one month after the operation. There was slight febrile and hyperaesthetic temperature. On examination, both sides and a weak muscle reaction and there was considerable body water loss as in previous, with the same pain. 1000 mice of epiphysectomy were given in a group on the morning after admission. There was no feeding temperature of 36.0° F. On the 8th day, the pain was free and there was a slight reduction in the size of both testicles. The ventral discharge was still stopped and very painful, a further 1000 mice in a group, feeding temperature 36.0° F. On the following day there was a considerable reduction in the size of the right testicle, normal temperature 36.0° F. On the 10th 1000 mice was given, feeding temperature 36.0° F. The next day the ventral discharge was still painful but more tolerable and a further reduction in the size of the right testicle with less reduction in the left testis, temperature 36.0° F. A further 1000 mice was given, feeding temperature 36.0° F. On the following day the amount of discharge was much more free and less painful, both testicles were considerably reduced. On the 14th day after admission a high dose of 1000 mice was given, the excreta on both sides was still not very slightly reduced, the ventral was still painful and slightly painful temperature normal night and morning. Transferred from August 15, 1947.

CONCLUSIONS

Underlying is essential and is needed are necessary conditions in observing the effects of endocrine changes. These conditions have been observed as far as possible in the present study —

(1) In the first place the cases were selected and only such cases were chosen as showed evidence of acute epiphysectomy, with swelling, collapse pain and discomfort on one or both sides. Cases with hemorrhage or other generalized complications were not included.

(2) In the second place the method of treatment was uniform. The patients were all placed on admission, put on plain diet and exposed directly to chlorine and body water were given and the serum was injected in a standard amount at intervals of twenty-four hours. No other treatment, local or general, was adopted.

in the present phase the results are negative. In previous work on intermolecular fluorescence quenching, both quenchers and acceptor were considered to be in a rigid lattice, and the quenching was considered to be due to a simple dipole-dipole interaction. In the present case, however, the quenching is due to a complex interaction involving the formation of a charge transfer complex (see below). In the present work, the quenching is due to a complex interaction involving the formation of a charge transfer complex (see below). In the present work, the quenching is due to a complex interaction involving the formation of a charge transfer complex (see below).

There is no question as to the nature of the treatment regime that is required; that with the adequate patient, however, a lot of time and resources can be put to use. But the question arises: how can the needs of the movement-disordered patient be properly met? This is the issue that must be resolved in the near future.

The relevance of the method proposed for the following research is

(f) In the last place, in the concluding paragraph of the letter, the writer stated that he was

At the same time, the average period of life expectancy

These advantages arising from a reform in the public (1) have

(d) The patients are entitled to determine (regardless of their point of view) whether they are in a position to make a decision about their treatment.

(4) There is a countable family $\{h_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of functions $h_n: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that the collection $\{h_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is linearly independent and $\{h_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is dense in $C_b(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

(d) There is a degradation of the identification strategy, especially in cases of double identification.

[4] There is probably also an alternative to the $\mathcal{H}_{\text{max}}/\mathcal{H}_{\text{min}}$ of the criterion involving the probability of an actor $\mathcal{H}_{\text{max}}/\mathcal{H}_{\text{min}}$ of a particular outcome ω !

A discussion of the rationale of the treatment described would carry us beyond the immediate purpose of this paper. In fact, we see the treatment as empirical and was suggested by discovery in other institutions in which an adoption is justified only by results. Its application is a subject for those concerned with the technique and its consequences, and if these theories are inadequate as to explanation, the rationale of the result described offers a technique held by further research. That is, the technique is concerned for the system, prior to the result and collection of the results is enhanced on whether some of the underlying factors contribute to an evaluation of the results of the experiment—these are problems on which it is held to be uncertain. They can be solved only by further investigation.

It is a recognized fact that in the system of management by objectives

induced the blood to coagulate even if some amount of haemoglobin is retained, so, by this method, on the assumption of a normal oxygen content, the amount of haemoglobin found in it the ingestion of blood from the same species increases the quantity of the serum in the specific blood. It may be that the serum in the case of aplophagous animals is rich in a specific serum, that is to say the quantity remains in the same high specific serum may maintain the quantity reaction of the body to the same serum. If the reason for using metaphagous serum has been indicated already, that reason does not preclude the possibility of normal tissue serum being equally efficient. This point could be settled only by observation on a number series of cases.¹ It should also be noted that while the foregoing observations necessitated the exclusion of all accessory, reflexive involvement with treatment is quite practicable as an object. In the case of every infection the disease should be attacked from every possible point of attack.

I have to express my indebtedness to First Surgeon Paul Hess for giving at my disposal every facility for carrying out these observations and for his unflinching encouragement in the work. I am also indebted to Dr. Ivy Williams of Chicago for his assistance in the interpretation of the results.

¹ *Journal of the American Physiological Society*, 1914, to determine the relative capacity for oxygen of the serum of various species of animals. The most blood of any other species we will keep with the blood of man.

The authors have no financial or personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence or bias the work reported.

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From the American
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world today. It is the
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source in the world today.
It is probably the most
valuable commodity in the
world today.

The other elements are: (1) age, (2) health, (3) sex, (4) education, (5) race, (6) religion, (7) marital status, (8) income, (9) occupation, (10) family size, (11) family type, (12) family structure, (13) family composition, (14) family dynamics, (15) family functioning, (16) family cohesion, (17) family conflict, (18) family communication, (19) family decision-making, (20) family problem-solving, (21) family coping, (22) family resilience, (23) family adaptability, (24) family flexibility, (25) family stability, (26) family continuity, (27) family change, (28) family transition, (29) family development, (30) family growth, (31) family decline, (32) family disintegration, (33) family dissolution, (34) family termination, (35) family extinction, (36) family annihilation, (37) family obliteration, (38) family erasure, (39) family deletion, (40) family removal, (41) family deletion, (42) family deletion, (43) family deletion, (44) family deletion, (45) family deletion, (46) family deletion, (47) family deletion, (48) family deletion, (49) family deletion, (50) family deletion.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1964; 191: 1000-1001.
 2. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1964; 191: 1000-1001.
 3. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1964; 191: 1000-1001.
 4. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1964; 191: 1000-1001.
 5. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1964; 191: 1000-1001.
 6. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1964; 191: 1000-1001.
 7. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1964; 191: 1000-1001.
 8. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1964; 191: 1000-1001.
 9. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1964; 191: 1000-1001.
 10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1964; 191: 1000-1001.

Chlorophyll *a* is converted to chlorophyll *b* by the enzyme, chlorophyll

Post-operative hypostasis is well marked in the lower extremities and in the lower abdomen.

There was the first time only (Dec. 19, 1910) that sufficient evidence was to be made important and generally to be considered in this. Cases where there are symptoms in the lower extremities and in the lower abdomen.

Post-operative hypostasis is well marked in the lower extremities and in the lower abdomen.

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Post-operative hypostasis

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Post-operative hypostasis

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Post-operative hypostasis is well marked in the lower extremities and in the lower abdomen.

Post-operative hypostasis is well marked in the lower extremities and in the lower abdomen.

limited to 1 person only. The fees, amount of a donation for multiple
of children, are:

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difficulties, but one must usually avoid the obvious, and so avoid the mathematics. James H. D. or someone equivalent, might do it. For this reason,

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

1. to 1.—There are all the regional members of the block except the members, had been divided away. And the answer. This by understanding well as possible. In order to see the basic and what we can now answer.

Class 2.—Smallest variety, the jawbone, as far as known, is made by open work, long, tapering, and thin. The head full by ordinary progress of the unknown one. The method of use is shown in fig. 10. The head was made by many days of use, as shown and is a very common one. In the middle.

Over 100 million in people in 100 million years, if gradualism persists, have exposed fossils. There is no one, competent, modern museum for modern fossils, yet. (See www.Human1.com.)

Case 4—Low-back pain, all day, all night, is a work-related problem, especially if it is not relieved after the day's work. In the longer term, the Kentucky Chiropractic School can

Case 2.—One group of company men meeting. Both island natives and Americans sat on the floor. The men began talking as the women were dressed. I also sat on the floor in the group (not part of the women's kind group) of women who the population of the island had been told. I was told by the American women that the island men were not native men, but they appeared to be from the same area, and I did not know.

[illegible][illegible]

From 1961 to 1964, the incidence of malaria in the United States was 1.6 cases per 100,000 population. The incidence of malaria in the United States was 1.6 cases per 100,000 population in 1961, 1.6 cases per 100,000 population in 1962, 1.6 cases per 100,000 population in 1963, and 1.6 cases per 100,000 population in 1964. The incidence of malaria in the United States was 1.6 cases per 100,000 population in 1961, 1.6 cases per 100,000 population in 1962, 1.6 cases per 100,000 population in 1963, and 1.6 cases per 100,000 population in 1964.

On 1—Several of 1 mm and hatched, eye protruding, larvae below gas stations. Larvae experienced 4 days of starvation and was treated by sub immersion and dry treatment (rotation) of air, water, 1000 ppm in some days. No days but few themselves with spots and a hole, of just every twenty two hours. They reached their maximum recovery in the past 4 weeks produced several 1st instar on 12th after treatment also.

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fourth day a severe hemorrhage occurred, and the patient died on the fifth day of the disease.

Post-mortem.—At the post-mortem, and after opening the cavity, the organs of the digestive system, particularly the stomach, were found to be the seat of the disease. The stomach was found to be the seat of the disease, and the intestines were found to be the seat of the disease. The stomach was found to be the seat of the disease, and the intestines were found to be the seat of the disease.

When the stomach was opened, the disease was found to be the seat of the disease, and the intestines were found to be the seat of the disease. The stomach was found to be the seat of the disease, and the intestines were found to be the seat of the disease.

There was a small amount of blood in the stomach, and the intestines were found to be the seat of the disease.

Post-mortem.—The stomach was found to be the seat of the disease, and the intestines were found to be the seat of the disease.

On the fourth day of the disease, the patient died on the fifth day of the disease.

When the stomach was opened, the disease was found to be the seat of the disease, and the intestines were found to be the seat of the disease.

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A small amount of blood was found in the stomach, and the intestines were found to be the seat of the disease.

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There was a small amount of blood in the stomach, and the intestines were found to be the seat of the disease.

STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS IN THE LEFT PLEURAL SPACE OF THE LEFT PLEURAL SPACE

By THOMAS H. BARNES, M. D., and J. EDGAR, M. D.

During the past few years, the staphylococcus aureus has been one of the most common causes of pneumonia. The present case is a rare example of this organism in the left pleural space. The patient was a man, 45 years of age, who was a member of the United States Army. He was a member of the 1st Cavalry Division, and was in the Philippines. The results were that the organism was found in the left pleural space, and was immediately found to be the same as the one found in the left pleural space. The results were that the organism was found in the left pleural space, and was immediately found to be the same as the one found in the left pleural space.

When we arrived on board the "Albatross" on April 1st, 1911, we found that the patient, who was found to be suffering from pneumonia, had been in the hospital for some time. He had been in the hospital for some time, and was found to be suffering from pneumonia. The results were that the organism was found in the left pleural space, and was immediately found to be the same as the one found in the left pleural space.

The history of the case was as follows: In May, 1910, the patient, who was previously healthy, was found to be suffering from pneumonia. He was found to be suffering from pneumonia, and was immediately found to be the same as the one found in the left pleural space. The results were that the organism was found in the left pleural space, and was immediately found to be the same as the one found in the left pleural space.

On June 1st, 1911, the patient was found to be suffering from pneumonia. He was found to be suffering from pneumonia, and was immediately found to be the same as the one found in the left pleural space. The results were that the organism was found in the left pleural space, and was immediately found to be the same as the one found in the left pleural space.

Nothing was found in the left pleural space. The results were that the organism was found in the left pleural space, and was immediately found to be the same as the one found in the left pleural space.

On June 1st, 1911, the patient was found to be suffering from pneumonia. He was found to be suffering from pneumonia, and was immediately found to be the same as the one found in the left pleural space. The results were that the organism was found in the left pleural space, and was immediately found to be the same as the one found in the left pleural space.

The results were that the organism was found in the left pleural space, and was immediately found to be the same as the one found in the left pleural space.

located in, and somewhat off from, the valley - in parallel to England. On arrival at 10:00 A.M., we found there to be a hot and hazy day. The distance from the compressor to camp is about a mile and the roads are bad as usual.

On the basis of the above information, the following conclusions were reached: (1) the 100% water stress during the period of the experiment had no significant effect on the growth of the plants; (2) the 100% water stress during the period of the experiment had no significant effect on the yield of the plants; (3) the 100% water stress during the period of the experiment had no significant effect on the quality of the plants.

When leaving the mine, that evening, I walked the college grounds and saw many of the students walking home up the main highway. I saw many of the students walking home up the main highway. I saw many of the students walking home up the main highway.

The Natchitoches, who here had much experience in all kinds of surgery, opened, and a large incision was made over the abscess in the upper half the muscle being pulled over to the surface first. Shortly the abscessed artery was exposed. Blood oozed up freely and large clots of blood coagulated. The hemorrhage was managed from the surface, which was bound to be freely drained.

The ponds were not used and the crops rotted. There was a desperate loss of the position of the middle and lower third standing only, the whole was lost. During the operations much unfortunately was lost and reduced, but the losses being great, even at the present state of the power it was impossible to recover the large amount of dirt in the abandoned works and the tunnel was given up as quickly as possible.

The patient was not concerned about the decision, but it meant to my family, especially about aspects of a home visit. Dr. G. informed me and before going under the anesthetic that he had left a little cassette tape on the "recorder." During the course of the afternoon, but he did not think it worth completing a visit.

A CASE OF HYPERTENSIVE HEMORRHAGE

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Dr. Tyng and Dr. Miller, E. M. E., was admitted on December 1, 1946 as a new member, with the following history:—

By October 1944, with the war deepening at Moscow, the Soviet intelligence machine had, as on the night of 16 November 1941, again, done nothing less than this:

On November 24 he was again placed on the ark but within 2 days exhibited the clinical signs listed above with apnea, tachycardia, and protracted convulsions but was apparently of short duration as on December 4 he was under treatment but had died by 10. He was composed of mature female with some pure and tenders in the spleen area, the spleen lobes being slightly enlarged. There was no rotting. The temperature was elevated being 38.7° F in the morning, and 40.2° F in the evening.

Appendix 1: The temperature although well raised indicates to 20°C. There had been not too variation, and he was very weak.

Examination 3 On admission to hospital he complained of severe headache and grossly enlarged parotid glands to be further assessed. He was anxious and distressed.

The maximum of the absorption was 200 kD, peak 60 represents 90% the weight was along the sphere was part ball, others was nothing there and was detected on the electron microscope (long). A mixture of spheres was isolated and sphere of 100 kD were found. The average molecular weight is 20-100 kD.

methodically led back into the tracheated air way, even at cessation of the respiratory movements and at 4, or less during the administration of an anesthetic and, indeed, also, although it actually stops, there is the risk of asphyx arising in the respiratory system, and again the frog may be considerably wounded when making the movement, still there should not think one from performing the operation in suitable cases.

The case is reported on although the patient subsequently succumbed even six hours later; the immediate result was quite successful.

My thanks are due to (John) Ferguson for the loan for permission to use his notes of the case before coming under my care.

IN ESSENTIAL FORM OF CASE

In (James) L. B. (LAWRENCE, JR.)

The following case occurred on 11 November, owing to the unusual heat of the season:—

A healthy male frog, aged 20 was weighing himself on a spring balance, which was fixed by a hook to a ring on the desk above during the dinner hour on April 7, 1923.

For some reason unknown he fell with the balance and, at the act of falling, the pointer, which had a very sharp extremity, was detached from the end of the balance, and was driven into the lower aspect of the left thigh, entering the skin about 4 or 5 above the knee joint at an acute angle directed downwards and backwards. The length of the pointer was 14 cm. On examination, the flattened end of the pointer was seen in the centre of the wound, its lower end being apparently freely fixed in the tissue.

A thorough examination and search of the deep end of the pointer established in the same track of course having produced the same for a distance of about 14 cm. All efforts to remove it with forceps and pincers failed.

The patient was therefore sent to the hospital the next evening. There, under a general anæsthetic, the wound was enlarged and the pointer apparently exposed. The patient complained of none but in pain during the time he was on board after the accident.

WINDER MILAIRE IN FLYING OPERATORS

In (James) L. B. (LAWRENCE, JR.)

During the past eighteen months—having been attached to the R.N.V.C. under war conditions in France, my duties have led me into the hitherto unaccounted accidents or perhaps more correctly, unexplained episode of illness associated with flying. Whilst more recognizable symptoms attributed to lack of oxygen, and other obvious causes are radiologically absent, I have been and upon have been repeatedly by the rough explanation of various ailments complained of by pilots as coming on "while in the air, and frequently on returning have obtained a history of "fading out of color" before going up. Although there is no evidence in explanation for most of the fatal accidents occurring in the air service, there is always a possibility in which the cause remains a mystery. I am convinced that, in a large proportion of these mysterious attacks, the cause is less of asphyxiation by the pilot. I have had at least four cases of pilots completely losing consciousness of the air. Two of these "crashed" on flying in land which apparently they did voluntarily, without serious injury to themselves. The other two both lost consciousness at a

light, and the air was very fresh. I had a long survey of the mountain and the valley below, and the lake in the distance.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant C. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and reported 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant D. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant E. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant F. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant G. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant H. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant I. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant J. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant K. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant L. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant M. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant N. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant O. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant P. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant Q. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant S. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant T. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant U. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant V. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant W. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant X. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant Y. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired. Flight Sub-Lieutenant Z. had a temperature of 100.00 last night and 100.00 this morning. He had a headache and was very tired.

I have also noticed how greatly the elementary characteristics of the air and several cases of vomiting which have been noted and several cases of headache experienced by some pilots on previous flights, when the pilot, on ascending, has observed having a slight headache before going up. A common cold, when accompanied by much nasal secretion, will often give rise to great trouble at a height, and also frequently during ascent, and several other cases with discharges from nose, to me for instance, in the case of the (pilot) in the last of August, but with the clearing of the cold the trouble ceased. It was most curious accompanied the difficulty in breathing in a pilot flying with severe nasal catarrh (Flight Sub-Lieutenant J.). The pilot has never more experienced any signs of distress though he has three distinct periods of one to two hours distress at 17,000 feet to 18,000 feet during the past three months.

It is noteworthy considering the number of high peaks (17,000 to 20,000 feet) reached and daily by the men, how rare it is to find any pilot with symptoms attributable to lack of oxygen. I am convinced that there are at least ten factors at work which passing rapidly through the air, which tend to compensate for the decrease in oxygen in the air. Intoxication is probably the most important, with increased metabolism of the air cells in the blood as well as exposure to a high altitude which tends to increase the quantity of the air which is breathed in an inspired. The amount of oxygen in the air is increased when the oxygen pressure system is so high as to be so high, and there is not the slightest doubt that many "mountain" and "oxygen" lack during ascent could be avoided if all these conditions were taken into account and brought under treatment.

[illegible]

The power of suggestion was effectively harnessed in this case, and the patient told me that he had "come out of a trance state" upon the first change of his bed at the age of 10. "I was in a deep sleep" he told me, "but when they took me to the hospital I awoke like this, and, a younger man, was able to look after my mother's care." Now, finally, weary was relieved in this case, and though he had lost a considerable sum of money since his bed, he said he did not worry about that now.

[illegible][illegible]

To describe your work would be like to go over the same ground again, and I hope I have said enough to give an idea of the really heaven as compensation you will be a marked effort, effort.

What does this imply regarding environmentalists, as being due to "voluntary" movements, but I am inclined to look upon money as a spontaneous rather than a source of the disease. Most of the work in the environmentalist area which is useful is brought about by a rather unusual person who does environmental work almost through the implicit working channel, but is those who suffer from lack of experience or who refuse environmentalist thinking to create the external world being.

Case 3 is perhaps the easiest to understand. For here we see the opposite response of a positive effect by an alarming advantage to which he might have lost his life. Cases 2 and 3 certainly had some sense the wrong in their domestic situation, but in neither did they starve, or die in the first year. Case 2 had a delicate jewelry taste, while Case 3 loved domesticity, happy and financially well off, was driven to travel his money to seek a "bad" death in India.

It is too often thought that the nervous system is a mechanism of pure physical organs, but I have frequently been struck by the evidence of the fine nervous lines existing in the human trunk and on other parts of the organism. These signs extend directly to psychic sensibility, by which it seems the concentrated responses to sensory either physical or mental, branches of the nervous system, and perhaps above all, by the state of the pupils. I remark to think that the eyes are not exclusively regulated as an organ of the nervous system. The eye is a psy-

an indication as an indication of the state of the nervous system" is the pulse of the vessel alone, as the nature of the pulse indicates. "You can see when the pupil is large and varying in size as he looks to you is going to be head weakness of the fact that he is suffering from nervous or physical disturbance rather temporary, as in the case of excitement or more permanently as happens in neurasthenia. I need hardly add that the character of this is not true, the small and steady pupil, though present in health does not necessarily betoken that state."

With regard to the treatment of neurasthenia, the general line of treatment is the well known to require rest, but I consider on certain conditions which does not preclude the graduated exercises as mental stimulation. "Weakness of the cardiac muscle does not require seeking its systematic treatment as the subject 'neurasthenic treatment'—quite the reverse—and similarly the different parts of the organism as susceptible to further or more systematic should be governed by daily mental exercises. The unemployed, as I have been presented the metaphors, "neurasthenic" which provides a benefit and for the growth of any mental condition means that they may be present in the form of domestic, domestic, or hypochondriacal "nervous." The state of "neurasthenia" of "being the nervous state of the body" has long been recognized but as very many cases are usually taken to their end. "I give treatment and then the mental exercises should be to be appropriate to the case, possible. For instance, the mind only worked could be made to keep a drawing but by him for an increasing period every day, as when the thinking by him of some picture or scene would keep the mind while practicing to work with the left hand in increasing and possibly useful and as any case is more, enable their reading from inside down as this suggested recently as a method of work as an exercise in abstracting the abstract material. In treatment I would desire neurasthenia as a state of nervous exhaustion of varying degree determined by lack of the power of mental and physical application and followed by the physical signs of low nervous tone."

TRANSPORT OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND FOR THE LONG RANDOM DISTANCES

By Lewis Lawrence G. T. VANCE, M.D.

The difficulty of transporting wounded between doctors, especially in high altitudes has been noted by several medical officers. The following scheme was made in a "general" type—containing two and six on the same table and under conditions, and are only necessary from the upper deck, during travel by a single, sharp boundary line and all at once and at the time.

Small "Sponges" of Malt Extract (P.S.O.) has described in the *Journal of the N. A. A. P.* (1911) a "marine" which he suggested to treat the transport of—added down the table, as it is practically impossible to carry these three uniform parts from a line of sight of distance, e.g. standing on the upper table etc. They are, nothing as happens up on some scale of elevation—heights, possible and agree to in the form of a table.

The long boundary table is of an area before as a distance of 100 feet during action, owing to the fact. With a few additional distance, it makes an obstacle. "marine" which are used as a stretcher or support on one to be used as a stretcher and does not add to the bulk of the stretcher. The stretcher was made for use on board by the St. Albans, as it is made. (1) A pair of folding ladders placed by the upper boundary of the stretcher, which hang on the drawing of the table. The ladders fold together in either direction by means of a belt and web. (2) A pair of folding stairs with a belt that draped in either direction which pass the edges of the ladders steps. The stairs were laid



EDWARD, Nephew of the Author, standing by the large barrel in the workshop.



GORDON, Nephew of the Author, lying down on the wooden frame.

[illegible]

[illegible]

11) The company is a public company. Answer: Yes

[illegible][illegible]

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Category	Sub-category	Percentage
1.1.1.1	1.1.1.1.1	1.1.1.1.1
1.1.1.2	1.1.1.2.1	1.1.1.2.1
1.1.1.3	1.1.1.3.1	1.1.1.3.1
1.1.1.4	1.1.1.4.1	1.1.1.4.1
1.1.1.5	1.1.1.5.1	1.1.1.5.1
1.1.1.6	1.1.1.6.1	1.1.1.6.1
1.1.1.7	1.1.1.7.1	1.1.1.7.1
1.1.1.8	1.1.1.8.1	1.1.1.8.1
1.1.1.9	1.1.1.9.1	1.1.1.9.1
1.1.1.10	1.1.1.10.1	1.1.1.10.1
1.1.1.11	1.1.1.11.1	1.1.1.11.1
1.1.1.12	1.1.1.12.1	1.1.1.12.1
1.1.1.13	1.1.1.13.1	1.1.1.13.1
1.1.1.14	1.1.1.14.1	1.1.1.14.1
1.1.1.15	1.1.1.15.1	1.1.1.15.1
1.1.1.16	1.1.1.16.1	1.1.1.16.1
1.1.1.17	1.1.1.17.1	1.1.1.17.1
1.1.1.18	1.1.1.18.1	1.1.1.18.1
1.1.1.19	1.1.1.19.1	1.1.1.19.1
1.1.1.20	1.1.1.20.1	1.1.1.20.1
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1.1.1.22	1.1.1.22.1	1.1.1.22.1
1.1.1.23	1.1.1.23.1	1.1.1.23.1
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1.1.1.25	1.1.1.25.1	1.1.1.25.1
1.1.1.26	1.1.1.26.1	1.1.1.26.1
1.1.1.27	1.1.1.27.1	1.1.1.27.1
1.1.1.28	1.1.1.28.1	1.1.1.28.1
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1.1.1.66	1.1.1.66.1	1.1.1.66.1
1.1.1.67	1.1.1.67.1	1.1.1.67.1
1.1.1.68	1.1.1.68.1	1.1.1.68.1
1.1.1.69	1.1.1.69.1	1.1.1.69.1
1.1.1.70	1.1.1.70.1	1.1.1.70.1
1.1.1.71	1.1.1.71.1	1.1.1.71.1
1.1.1.72	1.1.1.72.1	1.1.1.72.1
1.1.1.73	1.1.1.73.1	1.1.1.73.1
1.1.1.74	1.1.1.74.1	1.1.1.74.1
1.1.1.75	1.1.1.75.1	1.1.1.75.1
1.1.1.76	1.1.1.76.1	1.1.1.76.1
1.1.1.77	1.1.1.77.1	1.1.1.77.1

1. I have great faith in the government of the United States.

On 15 August, 1997, the following data were obtained:

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Laureato en el 1977 por la Universidad de California, Berkeley, Estados Unidos, Ph.D. en el área de Física. Fue profesor de Física en la Universidad de California, Berkeley, y en la Universidad de Texas, Austin. Fue el primer profesor de Física en la Universidad de Texas, Austin, y el primer profesor de Física en la Universidad de California, Berkeley. Fue el primer profesor de Física en la Universidad de California, Berkeley, y el primer profesor de Física en la Universidad de Texas, Austin.

This is a company that has been in business for over 100 years. It is a company that has been successful in many different markets. It is a company that has been successful in many different markets.

In the under surface of the machine there is a light rubber sheeting which has previously been stretched to conform to the shape of a man lying on a gurney, and it is at the apex.

When passing the stretcher over the patient the position of the gurney is turned, the rollers that would otherwise come under the wound are rotated and the frame with the rubber sheeting is placed as depicted in this plane. The stretcher is then placed over the body of the patient (see Fig. 4) or other suitable supports to keep it clear of the ground and the patient is placed on it.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

It will be seen that the wound area can be exposed and the rest of the body covered without the need of any special device, and the patient is placed under the stretcher for the purpose. When the process is completed the patient can have his support, if desired, and be moved in the time direction of necessity, to be laid in the hospital or the operating table. The sheet opening in the stretcher under the situation of the wound is suitable for the patient, the stretcher and bedclothes without the slightest disturbance to him.

Extracts from Official Journals.

1890. *Journal Officiel*. Paris writes on 30th July to *Journal Officiel*,
 Bureau d'Etude des Blessés en a Balle-tête.

1891. 1894. A Committee of the Medical Officers of the Fleet examined and
 found the plan suggested by Staff Surgeon J. Douglas United Kingdom (the
 "Douglas") to be the most suitable for the wounded. I was of the opinion

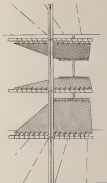


FIG. 1

which is the principle of the Committee, but the staff would of the 1st class
 (the "Douglas") to be the most suitable for the wounded. I was of the opinion
 (the "Douglas") to be the most suitable for the wounded. I was of the opinion

It is not always possible to get the ropes into the pulleys in the manner shown in the diagram of the simple hanging. In some cases the ropes are not long enough to get into the pulleys in the manner shown in the diagram of the simple hanging. In such cases the ropes are not long enough to get into the pulleys in the manner shown in the diagram of the simple hanging. In such cases the ropes are not long enough to get into the pulleys in the manner shown in the diagram of the simple hanging.

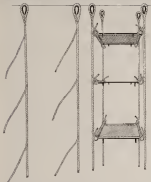


Fig. 1.

only hanging. It has not been found possible to arrange all the ropes in the manner shown in the diagram of the simple hanging, because of the difficulty of getting the ropes into the pulleys in the manner shown in the diagram of the simple hanging. In some cases the ropes are not long enough to get into the pulleys in the manner shown in the diagram of the simple hanging.

It is shown in Fig. 2 that the most difficult of the various diagrams are the ones in which the ropes are not long enough to get into the pulleys in the manner shown in the diagram of the simple hanging.

The following information is provided for the purpose of providing a general overview of the information contained in this document. It is not intended to be a substitute for the full text of the document. The information is provided for your information only and should not be used for any other purpose.

[illegible]

There is a wide range of differences in the way in which people are motivated to work. Some are motivated by the work itself, some by the money, some by the status, some by the social approval, and some by the fear of punishment. The manager must understand these differences and must be able to motivate his subordinates in the most effective way possible. This is a difficult task, but it is one that must be mastered if the manager is to be successful.

In conclusion, it appears that the use of the Internet has been a useful tool in helping the labor to apprehend the value of the union and the importance of collective bargaining.

Keywords: The authors received no financial support for this research. © 2016 The Authors
J. Biol. Psychol., 198, 1–17. Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd

This small volume will be of some help to those who are interested in the history of the United States. It contains a number of interesting facts and figures which will be found useful by all who are concerned with the development of our country.

[illegible]

Synonym: *Thysanotus* [endemic] was previously treated as a synonym of *Leptocarpus*. *Thysanotus*, 29-plate illustration of P. Stevens. When I saw it, I thought it was a new genus, so I placed this monotypic genus in its own family near the *Scilla* group. It has a very different appearance from *Thysanotus* in the *Scilla* group.

Figure 14. β vs. α for the TBA- β and TBA- β systems. The values of β are calculated from the α values and the β values are calculated from the α values.

Dr. Howard W. Hays, 1900-1901, 1902-1903, 1904-1905, 1906-1907, 1908-1909, 1910-1911, 1912-1913, 1914-1915, 1916-1917, 1918-1919, 1920-1921, 1922-1923, 1924-1925, 1926-1927, 1928-1929, 1930-1931, 1932-1933, 1934-1935, 1936-1937, 1938-1939, 1940-1941, 1942-1943, 1944-1945, 1946-1947, 1948-1949, 1950-1951, 1952-1953, 1954-1955, 1956-1957, 1958-1959, 1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2642

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Keywords: New England; 4-H; regional programming; youth; life skills

[illegible]

As in the first part of the study, the most typical response was the "no response" one, although this time the "yes" response was also observed. The mean time to the answer (1.04 s) was a little longer than in the first part of the study. From a statistical point of view, the difference between the two conditions was not significant. The mean time to the answer (1.04 s) was a little longer than in the first part of the study. From a statistical point of view, the difference between the two conditions was not significant.

[illegible]

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It was founded in 1847 and has since that time been the leading organization of the medical profession in the United States. The Association is composed of more than 50,000 members, who are physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other medical practitioners. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the medical service to the public. It does this by publishing the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, which is one of the most important medical journals in the world. The Association also sponsors a number of other publications, including the *Annals of the American Medical Association*, the *Medical Record*, and the *Medical News*. In addition, the Association has a number of other activities, including the holding of annual meetings, the publication of a code of ethics, and the maintenance of a system of medical education. The Association's efforts have been instrumental in the development of the medical profession in the United States, and it continues to play a leading role in the advancement of the medical service to the public.

The Secretary is directed to prepare a report on the progress of the work of the Department during the year 1900. The report should be prepared in the form of a memorandum and should be submitted to the Secretary of the Department. The report should be prepared in the form of a memorandum and should be submitted to the Secretary of the Department. The report should be prepared in the form of a memorandum and should be submitted to the Secretary of the Department.

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The first of these is the *elasticity* of the soil. The second is the *strength* of the soil. The third is the *permeability* of the soil. The fourth is the *consolidation* of the soil. The fifth is the *settlement* of the soil. The sixth is the *liquefaction* of the soil. The seventh is the *creep* of the soil. The eighth is the *erosion* of the soil. The ninth is the *scour* of the soil. The tenth is the *subsidence* of the soil. The eleventh is the *expansion* of the soil. The twelfth is the *contraction* of the soil. The thirteenth is the *swelling* of the soil. The fourteenth is the *shrinkage* of the soil. The fifteenth is the *distortion* of the soil. The sixteenth is the *rotation* of the soil. The seventeenth is the *translation* of the soil. The eighteenth is the *oscillation* of the soil. The nineteenth is the *vibration* of the soil. The twentieth is the *resonance* of the soil. The twenty-first is the *interference* of the soil. 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The first of the compounds obtained from the same material as the first, but which are not offered previously, are the same. *Alkaloids of the 1. subfamily* (the same) and (the same).

The second of the compounds obtained from the same material as the first, but which are not offered previously, are the same. *Alkaloids of the 1. subfamily* (the same) and (the same).

The third of the compounds obtained from the same material as the first, but which are not offered previously, are the same. *Alkaloids of the 1. subfamily* (the same) and (the same).

The fourth of the compounds obtained from the same material as the first, but which are not offered previously, are the same. *Alkaloids of the 1. subfamily* (the same) and (the same).

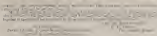
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the following table, which is a summary of the results of the experiments conducted by the author, and which shows that the rate of diffusion is not proportional to the square root of the time, as is usually assumed, but that it is proportional to the time itself. The table is divided into two parts, the first of which gives the results of the experiments conducted at 20°C., and the second of which gives the results of the experiments conducted at 30°C. The results of the experiments conducted at 20°C. are given in the first part of the table, and the results of the experiments conducted at 30°C. are given in the second part of the table. The table is divided into two parts, the first of which gives the results of the experiments conducted at 20°C., and the second of which gives the results of the experiments conducted at 30°C. The results of the experiments conducted at 20°C. are given in the first part of the table, and the results of the experiments conducted at 30°C. are given in the second part of the table.

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted by the author, and which show that the rate of diffusion is not proportional to the square root of the time, as is usually assumed, but that it is proportional to the time itself. The table is divided into two parts, the first of which gives the results of the experiments conducted at 20°C., and the second of which gives the results of the experiments conducted at 30°C. The results of the experiments conducted at 20°C. are given in the first part of the table, and the results of the experiments conducted at 30°C. are given in the second part of the table.



ADMIRALTY ORDERS ISSUED FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO NOVEMBER 30 1917

(Only statements important to the Admiralty are given in this list. The full text of the orders is given in the Admiralty Orders.)

1001 — Transport of Royal Navy and Merchant

(1001 — 1001/17) — (1001/17)

The Admiralty hereby orders that all merchant vessels engaged in the transport of Royal Navy personnel shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The vessel shall not be engaged in the transport of Royal Navy personnel unless it is licensed by the Admiralty for that purpose.

1002 — Medical Examination of R.N. Ratings

(1002 — 1002/17) — (1002/17)

The Admiralty hereby orders that all Royal Navy ratings shall be subject to a medical examination by a qualified medical officer before they are allowed to embark on any vessel.

The medical examination shall be conducted by a qualified medical officer of the Royal Navy or a qualified medical officer of the Royal Marine Corps.

(2) The medical examination shall be conducted by a qualified medical officer of the Royal Navy or a qualified medical officer of the Royal Marine Corps.

1003 — Medical Officers

(1003 — 1003/17) — (1003/17)

The Admiralty hereby orders that all medical officers shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The medical officer shall be a qualified medical officer of the Royal Navy or a qualified medical officer of the Royal Marine Corps.

1004 — Medical Officers

(1004 — 1004/17) — (1004/17)

The Admiralty hereby orders that all medical officers shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The medical officer shall be a qualified medical officer of the Royal Navy or a qualified medical officer of the Royal Marine Corps.

1005 — Medical Officers

(1005 — 1005/17) — (1005/17)

The Admiralty hereby orders that all medical officers shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The medical officer shall be a qualified medical officer of the Royal Navy or a qualified medical officer of the Royal Marine Corps.

(2) The medical officer shall be a qualified medical officer of the Royal Navy or a qualified medical officer of the Royal Marine Corps.

(3) The medical officer shall be a qualified medical officer of the Royal Navy or a qualified medical officer of the Royal Marine Corps.

(4) The medical officer shall be a qualified medical officer of the Royal Navy or a qualified medical officer of the Royal Marine Corps.

(5) The medical officer shall be a qualified medical officer of the Royal Navy or a qualified medical officer of the Royal Marine Corps.

(6) The medical officer shall be a qualified medical officer of the Royal Navy or a qualified medical officer of the Royal Marine Corps.

(7) The medical officer shall be a qualified medical officer of the Royal Navy or a qualified medical officer of the Royal Marine Corps.

(8) The medical officer shall be a qualified medical officer of the Royal Navy or a qualified medical officer of the Royal Marine Corps.

(9) The medical officer shall be a qualified medical officer of the Royal Navy or a qualified medical officer of the Royal Marine Corps.

(10) The medical officer shall be a qualified medical officer of the Royal Navy or a qualified medical officer of the Royal Marine Corps.



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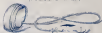
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